

Morocco Holds Referendum On King's New Constitution

RABAT, March 1 (AP)—Moroccans voted today on a new constitution, proposed by King Hassan II, which the opposition calls a fraud but which the king says will change his authoritarian role into one of an "arbitrator."

With the opposition parties abstaining and no groups campaigning to reject the constitution, it was certain to pass with an overwhelming majority.

It is no secret that some provinces have gotten the order to have 95 percent "yes" votes," the opposition newspaper *Maghreb* informed today. "In others there will be a more subtle dose,

notably in the cities, so that the percentage of "no" votes, miscounted ballots and abstentions doesn't exceed 25 percent of the registered voters."

There are about five million voters in Morocco's population of 15 million, with about 60 percent of the citizens of voting age illiterate.

The voters were asked to choose either a white "yes" ballot or a blue "no" ballot. Planes scattered thousands of white handbills, calling for passage of the constitution, over the countryside yesterday.

The most important aspects of the new constitution are that it increases from one-third to two-thirds the number of members of parliament elected directly. It also allows parliament to initiate constitutional amendments, which has been the province of the king since 1960.

King Hassan will be able to pick a government, dissolve parliament and govern alone in an emergency.

The opposition has said that this changes "essentially nothing" and provides "vain and false solutions" for the type of problems that led to the abortive attempt to overthrow King Hassan last July.

Replying to the charges, Ahmed Omsan, director of the cabinet, said in a statement today: "The referendum was not an end in itself. . . it was only the logical beginning."

Legislative elections are expected to be held three months after the referendum.

Kleindienst Set To Testify at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who has been nominated to be attorney general, will testify tomorrow at a Senate hearing on charges that he took part in settlement of anti-trust cases against International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Columbus Jack Anderson, who wrote that a settlement favorable to ITT was arranged after one of its subsidiary companies pledged up to \$400,000 to help finance the Republican National Convention in August, also will testify.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which already has unanimously approved Mr. Kleindienst's nomination to succeed John N. Mitchell, told of plans for the hearing.

He said that other witnesses would be former Assistant Attorney General Richard W. McLaren, now a federal judge, who headed the Justice Department's anti-trust division, and a representative of ITT.

Madrid Police Clash Anew With Students

MADRID, March 1 (Reuters).—Hundreds of students and police clashed today in running battles near the University of Madrid campus—the worst violence here since bloody confrontations at the university six weeks ago.

Dozens of arrests were reported as police chased students through boulevards and narrow back streets leading from the campus into the city.

When some students sought refuge in bars and cafes, they were routed out by police and beaten with rubber truncheons.

There was little reported trouble on the campus itself, although one group of students was said to have hurled bricks at the rector's building.

Want Reforms
Student leaders had called for a nationwide "Day of Struggle" today to reinforce their longstanding demands for academic reform and greater student freedom.

The University of Madrid had been scheduled to reopen today for mid-term examinations after intermittent closures over the past six weeks. The schools of medicine and of philosophy and letters were still closed today.

Since early today, the campus had been swarming with police, some armed with submachine guns reportedly loaded with rubber-nosed bullets.

Witnesses said there were also mounted forces, several water cannons, at least a dozen trucks full of police and a troop carrier with about 30 men.

It was the result of the medical school, following protest boycotts by its 4,000 students, that first touched off the university unrest on Jan. 17.

Several meetings between faculty authorities and students—who object to a new education law obliging them to do an extra year of unpaid internship at a government-designated hospital—have produced no accord.

Sex Motive Seen in Murder At U.S. Chancery in Africa

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—A federal prosecutor charged Monday that the former American chargé d'affaires in Equatorial Guinea, Alfred J. Erdos, murdered his administrative assistant in the U.S. Chancery there during a "quarrel over a homosexual act."

The accusation was made in an opening statement by Assistant U.S. Attorney Justin Williams as Mr. Erdos went to trial in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., on a charge of murder in the second degree.

Rightists Clash With Paris Police

PARIS, March 1 (Reuters).—Rightists, youths, throwing bottles and stones, clashed with police and caused huge traffic jams in the Latin Quarter tonight.

They were protesting against Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas following allegations, which he has denied, that he paid no taxes for four years.

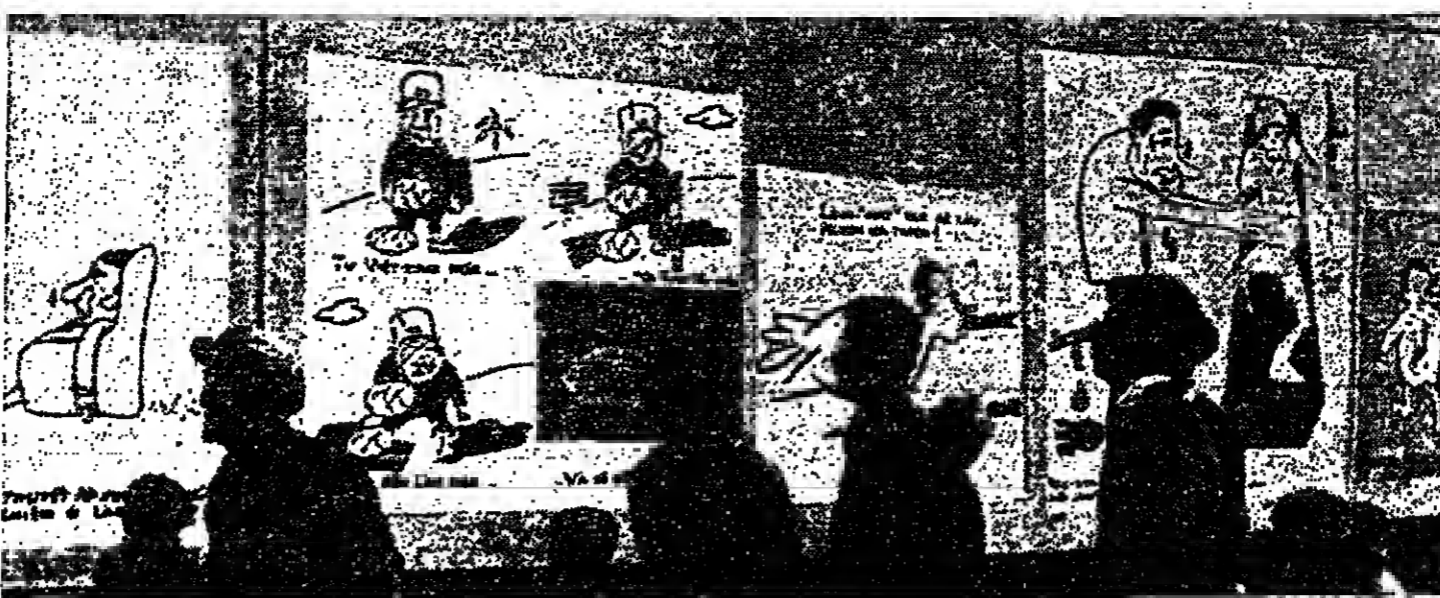
Between 200 and 300 youths took part in the demonstration, called by the extreme rightist *Ordre Nouveau* movement. The demonstration had been banned by the authorities.

Gaullists, Reds' Offices Bombed

MILLAU, France, March 1 (Reuters).—Explosions rocked the Gaullist and Communist party headquarters and the labor exchange here today. The attacks were believed linked to the shooting Friday of a 23-year-old Maoist when he went to distribute pamphlets at the Renault car factory near Paris.

Today's explosions in this glove industry center in south-central France came simultaneously before dawn. Damage was serious at the labor exchange but only slight at the other buildings. No injuries were reported.

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HANOI COMMENT—This photograph made by a photographer of and distributed by the Japanese agency, Nihon Dempa News, reportedly shows cartoons critic-

ing the Vietnam policy of President Nixon. They were posted on a wall in Hanoi during the President's visit to China. No further details were given, AP reported.

New Cigarette To Be 75 Pct. Wood Cellulose

LONDON, March 1 (Reuters).—Imperial Chemical Industries announced today that it plans to market a cigarette consisting of three parts wood cellulose and one part tobacco.

ICI does not claim that the cigarette, produced jointly with Imperial Tobacco, will be completely "safe" to smokers. But ICI chairman E. J. Callard said that he thought the cigarette, which "looks, smells, burns and tastes" like tobacco, would broadly meet health objections to smoking.

So far tests have shown that the cigarette has a low tar content. ICI and Imperial Tobacco have spent \$4 million for research on a synthetic cigarette, and estimate that \$11 million would be needed to set up production, in another two years.

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Fate of Pilot Jailed 20 Years Discussed by Nixon in China

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—President Nixon discussed with Chinese leaders the fate of John Thomas Downey, the American who has spent 20 years in a Chinese prison, the White House disclosed yesterday.

But Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused to provide details. "The matter was discussed from the standpoint of mercy and compassion," Mr. Ziegler said.

The situation involving Mr. Downey and two American military pilots also held in China symbolizes the hostility that Mr. Nixon's journey was designed to eliminate or reduce.

There had been speculation by government officials that Mr. Nixon might work out some arrangement for the release of Mr. Downey, who has been held since 1952 for alleged espionage.

Lost on Flight
Mr. Downey and another American, Richard Fecteau, were captured when their plane was shot down over China while ostensibly lost on a flight from Korea to Japan.

The Chinese alleged that the two men were officially listed as civilian employees of the Army, were Central Intelligence Agency men dropping nationalist spies into the mainland.

Mr. Fecteau was sentenced to 20 years in jail, Mr. Downey to life. Since then, the two Americans have remained in Chinese prisons while Peking and Washington exchanged allegations and denials about them.

Last December, after President Nixon announced that he was going to China, the Peking government released Mr. Fecteau, a year early, and reduced Mr. Downey's term to five more years.

Businessmen Welcome
WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—Nixon administration sources have confirmed that Chinese leaders indicated in Peking last week that American businessmen would be welcome at the Canton Trade Fair this spring.

This appeared to be the first result of an agreement on trade cited by President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai in their joint communiqué issued in Shanghai. Toes agreed "to facilitate the progressive development of trade between their two countries."

However, the administration sources cautioned that only a few businessmen could expect invitations. The Canton fair is open to foreign businessmen only by invitation.

China Buys Station
NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI).—The Chinese government is buying the \$2.5-million satellite communications ground station used in Shanghai to televise President Nixon's visit, RCA said yesterday.

The corporation said it expects to complete the trade soon. It would be the first direct sale by an American firm to the government of China since the relaxation of trade restrictions nine months ago.

The cost of the station is equal to half the \$5 million worth of new equipment.

Parliament in Holland Urges Premier Not to Free 3 Nazis

THE HAGUE, March 1 (AP).—Parliament early today voted against the release of the last three Nazi war criminals held in the Netherlands.

After a marathon debate the Second Chamber (lower house), carried by a vote of 85 to 61 a motion strongly recommending that the government give up its intention to release the trio.

Working on unanimous advice from the Supreme Court, the government had advised Parliament in favor of releasing Ferdinand aus der Fuenten, 65, Joseph E. A. 65, and Franz Fischer, 71.

Premier Barend Biesheuvel expressed hope that the cabinet would formulate a definite position when it meets Friday after seriously considering the motion.

Prerogative of Crown
Clemency is a prerogative of the crown (the queen plus the cabinet), on which a parliamentary vote is not binding.

Before the vote, Mr. Biesheuvel emphasized that "no outside pressure" was exerted on the government and that no international arrangements had been made for the release of the war criminals.

He assured Parliament that the trio "are still where they have been for a considerable time."

This is the Breida Prison, where they were jailed for life after their death sentences were commuted.

The debate, which started yesterday afternoon, was only once interrupted by exclamations from Nazi victims in the public gallery.

One shouted "Shame on you" at Justice Minister Dries Van Agt, 41, after he defended the proposed release, saying that continuation of the detention did not serve any purpose.

Thousands of Nazi victims have protested the government's advice to release the trio.

Background of Nazis
Aus der Fuenten was sentenced to death in 1950 after being found responsible for the "death in terrible circumstances" of 100,000 Dutch Jews, mainly from Amsterdam, in the Auschwitz extermination camp.

Katze, known as the hangerman of the Dutch concentration camp of Amersfoort, was convicted on charges including torture of prisoners. In Breida Prison, he married Margarete Adelheid Samol of Fuku in 1957.

Fischer was found guilty of the death of 12,000 Jews.

Saigon Finds No Harm Done By Nixon Trip

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese government approved of the final Chinese-American communiqué and felt that it upheld American commitments to South Vietnam.

This nation's foreign minister said today in his government's first official reaction to President Nixon's visit to China.

The foreign minister, Tran Van Lam, looking relaxed and confident, said in an interview that he was "relieved" that President Nixon's journey was over and that speculation about what might come out of it was now ended.

Mr. Lam spoke after a morning cabinet meeting presided over by President Nguyen Van Thieu, had discussed the final communiqué issued in Shanghai three days ago by President Nixon and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Mr. Thieu and his close associates were reported to be pleased that Mr. Nixon apparently had not made any concessions to the Chinese on Vietnam.

Briefing Planned
Mr. Nixon's personal representative, Marshall Green, the assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern and Pacific Affairs, who was with the President's party in Saigon, will arrive here this weekend to brief Mr. Thieu on the talks.

Mr. Lam said that his government was not upset by the American reference in the final communiqué to "the ultimate withdrawal of all United States forces" from Indochina.

"It has already been agreed between our two governments that when Vietnamese troops are fully trained and equipped, the American troops will go home," Mr. Lam said.

Reading from a heavily underlined copy of the communiqué, Mr. Lam said "The United States has been very correct and faithful to its commitments to Vietnam, and we especially appreciate the mention of our eight-point peace proposal."

Support Affirmed
In the American section of the communiqué, the United States affirmed its support of the joint U.S.-South Vietnamese eight-point peace plan put forward by Mr. Nixon last January after his visit to Peking.

Mr. Nixon last January after his visit to Peking, said that the United States was "committed to the ultimate withdrawal of all American military forces from Vietnam, and we especially appreciate the mention of our eight-point peace proposal."

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Col. Herbert, who was the most decorated enlisted man in the Korean War, applied for retirement last year. He said at the time that he did so because he and his family had been subjected to harassment after he accused his former superiors of covering up atrocities.

Col. Herbert brought formal charges against Maj. Gen. John Barnes, who is now with the Office of Research and Development in Washington, and Col. Ross Franklin, still on duty in Vietnam.

The Army dismissed charges against Gen. Barnes and Col. Franklin after an investigation.

World's Biggest Atom Smasher Goes to Work

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The world's largest and most powerful atom-smashing machine began operating at its designed energy of 200 billion electron volts today, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Under construction for more than five years, the \$250-million machine is expected to give scientists their most detailed look so far at the inner structure of the atom, the basic building block of the universe.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

Pakistan Envoy to U.S.

RAWALPINDI, March 1 (AP).—Sulaiman Mohammed Khan, Pakistan's foreign secretary, has been appointed ambassador to the United States.

House Panel Says Kissinger Preempts Role of State Dept.

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, was severely criticized yesterday by members of Congress, who accused him of preempting the State Department's traditional role in formulating U.S. foreign policy.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on State Department organization and foreign operations, charged that Mr. Kissinger had "taken over the policy-making functions of the State Department."

"He and his ever-growing National Security Council staff are making policy," Rep. Hays charged. "He's flown off on 13 or 14 secret trips. He's got a string of 25 or 30 staffs he takes out. He seems to pack 36 hours into every day where the rest of us have only 24."

Rep. Hays' comments came as William B. Macomber Jr., deputy under secretary of state for management, appeared before the subcommittee to ask authorization for a \$564-million budget for the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

This was the first time that the department has been obliged to seek authorization from Congress for its annual operating budget as well as requesting appropriation of the funds.

The new requirement results from an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, sponsored by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Fulbright has long sought to make the State Department as responsible to the two congressional committees principally involved with foreign policy as it has traditionally been to the two appropriations committees, whose members are normally less versed in foreign affairs.

Much of Sen. Fulbright's insistence has been based on mounting irritation over Mr. Kissinger's perceived reluctance to testify before Congress—except in strict privacy and informally. From the tone of remarks made at the hearings, the senator's irritation appears to be shared by several senior members of the House subcommittee.

Subcommittee members repeatedly called on Mr. Macomber to help strengthen the State Department's "primacy" in foreign policy and by implication, to state off what many called the National Security Council's inroads into the foreign policy process.

Rep. John Buchanan, R., Ala., asserted that the State Department had "declined in power and prestige." Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn., called on the department to upgrade its role in political and military affairs to offset what he termed the Defense Department's "scarce" tactics.

"I've become a great defender of the Central Intelligence Agency," he said. "I'm not blaming anyone" for the failure to include House leaders in the invitation. But President Nixon, he said, should invite the House Democratic leader, Hale Boggs, and the House Republican leader, Hugh Scott, to visit China this year.

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Thurgood Marshall, Muskie, McGovern...

Army Intelligence: Many Targets

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., has disclosed that Army intelligence surveillance of civil liberties leaders from 1967 into 1970 was more extensive than had previously been revealed.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court Monday, Sen. Ervin said that the Army watched the political activities of a Supreme Court justice, "numerous congressmen and United States senators" and state officials.

The senator did not name the subjects of the surveillance, but a spokesman said they included Sen. Ervin himself, Senators Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine; George McGovern, D., S.D.; Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.; Harold D. Hughes, D., Iowa; Fred R. Harris, D., Okla., and former Senators Ralph W. Yarborough, D., Texas, and Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn.

Members of the House included Reps. Philip M. Crane, R., Ill.; John R. Rarick, D., La.; Don Edwards, D., Calif.; and former Reps. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N.Y., and Albert K. Lowenstein, D., N.Y.



Sen. Sam J. Ervin

Governors who came under surveillance included Francis Sargent, R., Mass.; Kenneth Curtis, D., Maine; and Philip Hoff, D., Vt. Gov. Thomas Hayes of Vermont was also on the list.

Sen. Ervin's spokesman declined to name the Supreme Court justice since his name was on a still-secret document furnished by the Army to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, which Sen. Ervin heads. But other authoritative sources indicated that it was Thurgood Marshall. Whether the information was gathered before Justice Marshall was named to the court in 1957 or after he took his seat was not clear. He was the solicitor general before going to the Supreme Court.

Earlier reports on the Army's civilian intelligence operation named Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson, 34, D., Ill., Rep. Abner J. Mikva, D., Ill., and former Gov. Otto Kerner, of Illinois, a Republican, as subjects of surveillance.

The new names came from Army reports and computer printouts from intelligence data banks that Sen. Ervin's subcommittee had obtained from the Army and had declassified, or taken out of the secret category.

Agents in the field. In most cases, the documents showed that Army agents in civilian clothes attended political rallies or listened to speeches given by the subjects and then filed "spot" reports on the event. The Army has consistently justified such surveillance as part of its responsibility for warning against the outbreak of civil disturbances.

The Army was ordered by senior civilian officials of the Johnson administration in 1967 to 1968 to use its internal counter-intelligence units to gather information that might indicate a civil disturbance was on the way. It was also ordered to collect information that might be useful to Army troops when they were sent into an area of strife.

Civilian officials and military officers involved in the operation conceded later that directives intended to control the surveillance were too loosely drawn and that the operation spilled over into watching legitimate political activity.

Anti-War Targets

Among the main targets were persons and organizations that opposed the war in Vietnam, student radicals, black civil rights militants and others considered to be sub-establishment. The Army also watched organizations considered to be conservative or right-wing, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazis.

Critics of the Army's operation have suggested that it often lacked direction and indiscriminately gathered information on public figures.

Sen. Ervin's brief in the Supreme Court was filed as a "friend of the court" brief in the case of Ario Tatum vs. Melvin Laird, the secretary of defense. Mr. Tatum, the executive secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, alleged that he had been put under surveillance by the Army.

He has filed suit against the government asking for a court order that such surveillance be enjoined in the future. His case was dismissed in the district court here, upheld by the court of appeals, and is scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court this spring.

American Zoos on the Prowl For the Two Chinese Pandas

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, March 1 (UPI)—The two giant pandas promised to the United States by the People's Republic of China have stirred up polite warfare among the nation's zoos.

With the intensity of politicians bargaining for presidential convention delegates, zoo directors are bringing every kind of pressure to get one of the furry clowns with the white bodies and black-ringed eyes.

The United States has not had a giant panda since 1936.

The Bronx zoo, which has had four giant pandas, has made a direct appeal to President Nixon in a telegram signed by Lawrence J. Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the New York Zoological Society and brother of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is state campaign manager for the President this year.

The zoo's last panda was "Suide," who died in 1961.

"We still have the panda house with its springs and swimming pool," said William G. Conway, director of the zoo. "It is now inhabited by wildcats. But we would send them back with the kangaroo in 10 minutes if we could get a panda."

The director of the San Diego zoo, Charles R. Schroeder, conceded that the Washington zoo, because of its location, might have an inside track.

"But if there is one left over, I think it should go to us. After all, we have the summer White House and we'll have the Republican National Convention and we have a new 800-acre park that would be ideal for a panda."

The Brookfield zoo, just outside Chicago, does not think Washington or any other zoo should get anything. "Recent letters from Brookfield," the public relations director for the zoo, Phil Chihler, said.

"Every major politician from Illinois except Mayor Daley is working for us for a panda. It's completely unpartisan. The only reason Mayor Daley can't get into this is that Chicago has the Lincoln Park zoo. But we had the first panda and the last one in this country died here in 1953. We still have the panda house. Some sloths live there. They can be stuffed."

Some panda-seekers believe the Washington zoo has the inside track because it is generally thought that the director of that zoo, Theodore Reed, will fly to China with two must oxen that the United States is giving China.

William Hoff, director of the St. Louis zoo, was so eager to get a panda that he sent a letter directly to the Chinese government via one of the reporters who accompanied President Nixon on the trip to China. The Detroit zoo used the same tactic.

The Denver Post's William McNichols, noting that his city has an elevation of 5,000 feet, says this should make pandas feel as much at home as in the mountain forests of Szechuan province, in southern China. He is sending the Denver Zoo Foundation to make its bid to Mr. Nixon.

The Bronx zoo is unusual in that it will not seek a giant panda from China if it does not get one of the two promised to Mr. Nixon.

"Pandas may be an endangered species," said Mr. Conway. "There may be only a few hundred left in Szechuan. We know very little about them. It is wonderful of China to send us two as a gift to the American people. And we would love to have a panda. But we don't think it would be right to ask for any more for the time being."

Among the few things known



Sen. Sam J. Ervin

Write-in Drive for Kennedy Is Begun in New Hampshire

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 1 (UPI)—The New Hampshire presidential primary campaign heated up on two fronts yesterday, with the start of a write-in campaign for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and a charge from President Nixon's conservative opponent that he had been guilty of a "sellout" in his visit to China.

The Kennedy write-in effort was begun in a blitz of letters to New Hampshire voters from

Robin Ficker, a Maryland resident who has attempted to promote similar movements in the past. Sen. Kennedy's office immediately repudiated the effort, but some Democrats here predicted that the letters would draw a response.

The almost forgotten Republican presidential race came alive with a joint news conference by Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, Mr. Nixon's conservative challenger in the March 7 voting, and columnist William F. Buckley Jr.

Mr. Buckley, who was part of the press party accompanying the President to China, urged New Hampshire Republicans to vote for Rep. Ashbrook to protest what he termed Mr. Nixon's "sellout of Taiwan."

Rep. Ashbrook accused the President of "bad faith" in promising to withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan eventually and called the pledge a "sellout of principle."

The same phrase—"The China Sellout"—was used as the headline on a front-page editorial in yesterday morning's Manchester Union Leader, which charged that "President Nixon, apparently mesmerized by the evil influence of Harvard's Dr. Henry Kissinger, literally served up the free Chinese government on a platter, like a Chinese dish on a platter, for the appetizing and consumption of the Red Chinese killers in Peking."

Mr. Nixon's other challenger in New Hampshire, Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California, has applauded the Nixon initiative in going to China but expressed disappointment that the President apparently made no progress in enlisting Chinese aid in ending the Vietnam war.

Mr. Buckley was particularly scathing in describing the Nixon trip, saying it had "subverted" the alliance of non-Communist Asian nations. He said Mr. Nixon "made whatever concessions were necessary" to achieve his "prime-time political publicity."

Candidate for Congress The Kennedy write-in letters, which began arriving in yesterday's mail, urged New Hampshire Democrats to start a draft movement for "the one Democrat who will surely beat Richard Nixon in November."

The latter writer, Mr. Ficker, is a 28-year-old candidate for a Democratic congressional nomination in Maryland.

Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, Richard Drayne, said Mr. Ficker had attempted similar moves before and had no connection with Sen. Kennedy's office. Mr. Drayne said Sen. Kennedy "does not wish people to write in his name, because he is not a candidate, and does not intend to become one."

Nevertheless, there was considerable nervousness about this effort, particularly in the camp of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie. A Boston Globe poll last year showed Sen. Kennedy the first choice of 20 percent of New Hampshire's Democratic voters.

Patman Bars 'Secret' Bills Cutting Taxes

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI)—Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, yesterday shattered an ancient custom by which the Ways and Means Committee pushes through the House, without hearings and with little debate, "minor" tax bills which often cost the Treasury large sums.

These are called "members' bills," because they are requested by congressmen to deal with specific cases of alleged tax inequity rather than to change general tax law. The Ways and Means Committee usually brings in a long list of such bills each year, calls them up by unanimous consent and passes them with most members paying no attention.

Sometimes it is discovered, long after a bill has passed, that it gave a tax break to a single company or industry not given to others, and cost the government millions in revenue.

Yesterday, Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., was ready to call up 23 such bills but Rep. Patman, chairman of the Banking Committee, blocked the way. It required unanimous consent to take up the bills, because they had not been cleared by the Rules Committee, and Rep. Patman said he would object to each.

As it turned out, Rep. Patman blocked three and let four pass. Rep. Mills then gave up on the 15 others but indicated he may bring them up under some other procedure.

100 Gallons of Wine

Among the bills not taken up was one permitting persons not heads of families to produce 100 gallons of homemade wine a year without paying tax. Heads of families can produce 200 gallons tax free. The revenue loss was deemed negligible. Others would have suspended tariffs on olives imported in bulk to help domestic processors, at an estimated U.S. revenue loss of \$3 million, and would have changed the system of taxing large cigars to give the industry a tax break of \$9 million this year, increasing to \$21 million in 1979.

Rep. Patman said he objected because there was no hearing record to help members form intelligent judgments. He said virtually all the bills "appear to be designed to reduce the tax liability of some business sector."

The procedure is "conducive to raids on the Treasury," said Rep. Patman. "There have been too many already."

The citizens' lobby Common Cause hailed Rep. Patman's move as another step to break down secrecy in House procedures.

'Virtual Secrecy'

Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said the action served notice that "we will not allow members' bills—often submitted for the benefit of only a handful of constituents and often creating new loopholes in our tax laws—to be passed in virtual secrecy and without challenge."

Rep. Patman got interested when he learned that one bill on Rep. Mills' list would give a tax break totaling \$70 million a year to commercial banks, which Rep. Patman feels already receive too much special tax treatment.

The four bills Rep. Patman let pass would produce no appreciable revenue loss. One was a bill to exempt from taxation servicemen's pay while they are missing or prisoners of war. Rep. Patman said this was a good thing but added that if Rep. Mills had held hearings, the committee might have decided that the government should do even more for the POWs.

U.S. Denies He Got It for His Role

Berrigan Trial Informer Wanted \$50,000

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 1 (UPI)—Bord F. Douglas Jr., the government's chief witness against seven anti-war activists on trial here, once told the FBI that the price for his role as an informer in the case would be at least \$50,000.

Douglas also asked the FBI in October, 1970, to clear his Army record "so that I can settle out West and it will look as though I just returned from Asia, etc."

His request for remuneration for the information he had been providing the FBI since early June, 1970, is spelled out in a copy of a letter written by Douglas under the code name "Pete" and given to defense lawyers Monday evening by the prosecutors.

Chief prosecutor William S. Lynch, in an interview, denied that the government met Douglas's terms. "Can you really conceive that they were met? If they were met, I wouldn't be here," said Mr. Lynch.

A defense motion asking that Douglas's testimony be suspended until the government provided full disclosure of Douglas's demands and whether they were met was quickly denied by U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman.

Lead to Charges

Douglas's carrying of letters for the Rev. Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister and his recollections of conversations with four other defendants led to the charges that the anti-war activists conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices in several states.

By the time Douglas wrote the letter to "Molly," apparently a code name for the FBI agent who regularly reported to him in Lewisburg, he already was receiving money from the FBI. The letter begins:

"Thank the bureau for the reward and thank you. This will be used for a new car soon. I have never owned a car. Can you get me some expense money this month?" (Douglas bought a sports car in Sumbury before he was released from Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary in December, 1970. He wrote a \$4,000 personal check for the car.)

"After my cover is gone, he wrote the FBI before he left prison, 'I will need an honorable discharge from the Army so that I can settle out West.'"

"Considering what I will go through before and after the trial or trials, I request a minimum reward of \$50,000 (tax free). Five thousand to be paid me the first week in December, 1970, and the rest at the start of trial or when things are blown open."

Douglas suggests in his letter to "Molly" that he may use the money to "continue at a university or go into a small business out West." He acknowledges that the figure "may sound a little high, but considering everything, I feel it is worth it to the government and it will make a life for me."

"I will do all I can to help the government obtain enough evidence to prosecute these people concerned," said Douglas in his letter. "However, I don't want to feel that I am just being used."

"I know these people may not bother me," says the letter, apparently a reference to the pacifism of the defendants, "but the only way I will be able to feel comfortable is to take some precautions, as they are the cream of the Catholic left."

Asking for more than the \$50,000, he wrote: "This figure

doesn't account for expenses between now and the time for trial." The prosecution appeared to be somewhat embarrassed by Douglas's letter, which the government is legally required to make available to defense lawyers along with other documents that relate to prosecution witnesses.

Chief prosecutor Lynch said in court that he did not know about the Douglas letter at the time of the second indictment in April, 1971. He said he learned of it in late December, 1971, and saw it only two weeks ago.

Douglas spent a large portion of his second day on the stand rocking gently in his chair as Mr. Lynch read long portions from the letters Douglas copied and gave to the FBI.

Douglas, though a prisoner in Lewisburg prison with Father Berrigan, was a full-time student at nearby Bucknell University after February, 1970, under the prison's work-release program.

First Black Possible Juror Heard in Angela Davis Trial

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 1—Twelve more prospective jurors were questioned yesterday by lawyers in the Angela Davis trial. The process is expected to last at least a month.

Nine prospective jurors, including two under age 21, were excused, bringing to 12 the number dismissed in the first two days of the trial. The prosecution and defense each have 30 peremptory challenges and an unlimited number of challenges when they can demonstrate cause.

Their questioning has been restricted to two issues: personal problems facing prospective jurors and the effects of pretrial publicity.

One prospective juror questioned yesterday was Mrs. Janio L. Hemphill, a black housewife and mother of three.

Mrs. Hemphill answered "yes" when defense counsel Leo Branton Jr. asked her if she could be fair to both Miss Davis and the prosecution. According to

defense attorneys, she is the only black among the first 150 persons summoned for possible jury duty.

Miss Davis, a black militant and a member of the Communist party, is accused of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in a plot that led to the Marin County shootout of August, 1970, in which a judge and three others were killed.

Another prospective juror, Mrs. Ruth A. Ruff, a secretary for an insurance company, told the court that she had not heard of Miss Davis until "a few days ago."

"At work someone mentioned her and I said, 'Who's Angela Davis?'" Mrs. Ruff said. "I hate to admit it but it's true. I'm not a very good citizen, I guess. The newspapers and television just don't interest me."

Father a Policeman

Mrs. Mary Titcomb, who said her father was a recently retired captain in the sheriff's department, told the court she thought she could be "pretty fair" as a juror.

Mrs. Titcomb said, under questioning, that she had disagreed with the University of California regents' decision in 1970 not to rehire Miss Davis as a philosophy professor. "I believe people should be able to teach and do as they see fit," she said.

William E. Waugh, who said he had retired from the truck and tractor business, was asked about his views towards Communists. "I don't like them," he replied. "They ought to go back where they came from."

Mr. Waugh, who described himself as a "natural born native son," was asked why he did not like Communists.

"Why should I?" he answered.

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Both Born Addicted

'Methadone Babies' a Problem As Well as 'Heroin Babies'

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The infant appeared normal at birth. But within a few days he became increasingly irritable, crying frequently with piercing screams that filled the hospital nursery. He broke into cold sweats and began twitching violently.

He was born a drug addict—looked on the methadone drug his mother was getting as a substitute for heroin.

He is one of a growing number of "methadone babies" being seen in hospitals here and in other cities with active methadone programs for heroin addicts. His mother was getting methadone—an inexpensive, synthetic narcotic—from Washington's Narcotics Treatment Administration. Methadone is used

in many American cities to wean addicts away from heroin. In some cases methadone may only create a new addiction, but its supporters point out that it is legal and believed far less harmful than heroin.

Dr. Myron Davis, a pediatric neurologist who is working on the problem of methadone babies, estimated that 50 women in methadone programs gave birth last year.

About 35 of their babies showed symptoms of withdrawal, ranging from unusual restlessness and irritability to convulsions.

Studies in New York City, which has the oldest methadone program, show that babies born to methadone mothers have no more birth defects than the general population.

The Uncertainty

But, said Dr. Davis, doctors are not sure what the methadone—which affects the central nervous system and produces "profound changes" in the brains of the affected babies—does to their behavior and thinking patterns.

"We don't know how these changes affect the developing brain of the fetus," she said. "The drug acts on the nervous system during a crucial period of its development and may have a subtle effect on the behavioral and intellectual development of the infant."

One baby, born in November at the Washington hospital center, still was experiencing convulsions 3 1/3 months after birth. Another infant was extremely irritable four months after her birth at Columbia Hospital for Women in Washington.

At D.C. General Hospital, the public hospital where most Washington methadone mothers give birth, Dr. Varolome Javate reported 49 babies were born last year to mothers addicted to either heroin or methadone.

In his studies of 23 babies born to methadone mothers, Dr. Javate found that 17 showed signs of withdrawal that required treatment ranging from 30 to 90 days. Most of the babies needed at least two months of hospital care before they were free of the effects of methadone.

'Heroin Babies'

The problem of "heroin babies," addicted at birth to the drug their mother is hooked on, is well known. In one hospital on the edge of New York's Spanish Harlem, one of every 44 babies is born addicted to heroin.

But until recently doctors thought methadone was different and did not cross the placental barrier from mother to unborn child. Indeed, as recently as 15 months ago, a team of respected medical investigators reported little if any withdrawal problems for newborn babies whose mothers were taking methadone. The doctors have since changed their minds.

Some doctors also thought that the withdrawal from methadone was easier than from heroin for the newborn. But Dr. Davis disagrees.

"They are quite difficult to manage," she said. "They are not as easy as the heroin babies and the mortality rate is about the same."

The symptoms for methadone and heroin babies are the same: Irritability, the practice of crawling around the crib and scrapping their elbows and knees; an excitable condition; poor sleeping habits; and the habit of sucking with great intensity, often scratching their faces while trying to get fingers into their mouths—but not eating well.

"They cry a lot," said Dr. Davis. "They are not easy to console. It is a piercing, high-pitched cry, as if the baby is in pain. They are suffering."

Two Cubans Invade

Canadian Embassy

OTTAWA, March 1 (AP).—Two armed Cubans seeking political asylum entered the Canadian Embassy in Havana yesterday and held two staff members hostage for 90 minutes, Foreign Ministry sources reported.

They said that the Cubans were persuaded to give up their weapons and left the embassy of their own accord after being told that they would not be granted asylum. One was armed with a pistol and the other with a butcher knife. A ministry source said that he assumed the Cubans were arrested after they left the embassy.

25 Nobles and Actors Warned As Rome Drug Probe Starts

ROME, March 1 (UPI).—Magistrates have notified 25 persons, including members of Rome's international jet set and Rome's deputy police chief, that they are being investigated in a drug case.

The notices yesterday asked the persons involved to name lawyers to advise them.

The action—amounting to a warning that the persons may face charges—follows the arrest Feb. 13 of Paolo Vassallo, manager of Rome's leading night spot, the "Number One." Police said that they found narcotics hidden in the nightclub and in Mr. Vassallo's car. Mr. Vassallo said that the drugs must have been planted by enemies.

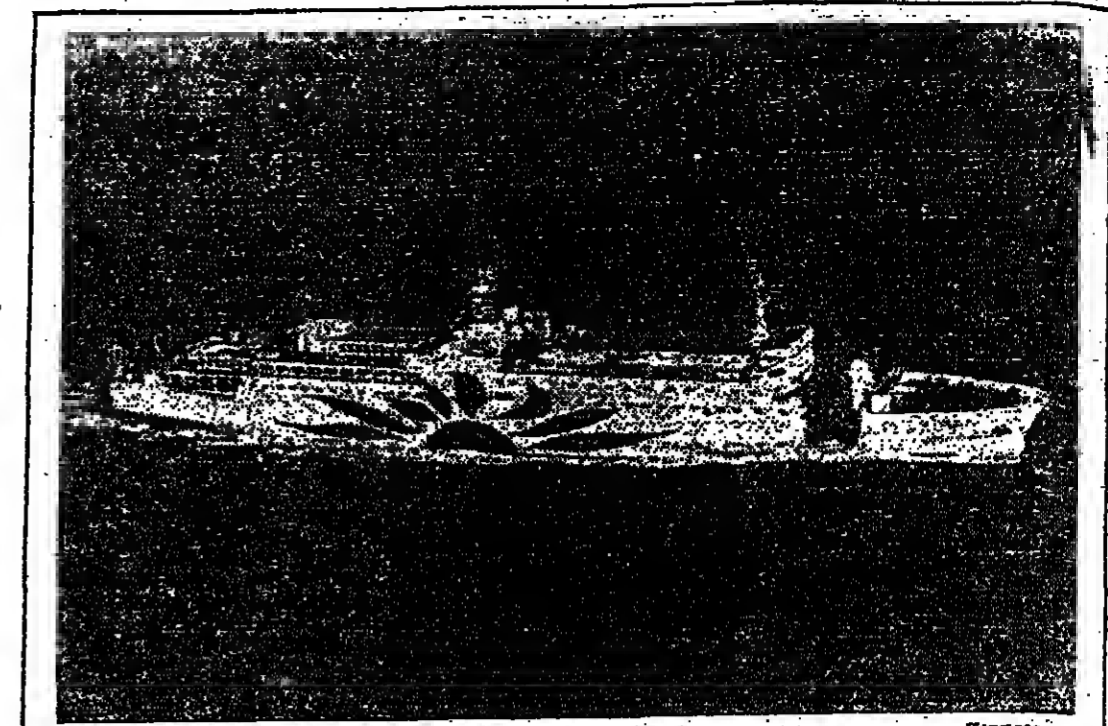
Persons receiving notices included Roman princess Giovanna Fignatelli, Duchess Marina Lanita della Rotta and actress Nadia Cassini, wife of U.S. columnist Igor Cassini and sister-in-law of fashion stylist Oleg Cassini, court sources said.

Others included French actor

Pompidou's U.K. Trip

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou of France will go to Britain March 18-19 to meet with Prime Minister Edward Heath at his Chequers residence. It was announced today.

Mr. Pompidou's trip had been scheduled for last month but was postponed because of the British coal miners' strike.



VERY NICE FERRY—New brightly decorated Japanese ferryboat, just put into service, with rising sun painted on both sides, is a welcome change to the classical and uninteresting designs on other models that one usually sees around.

Moscow Gives Two Non-Allied Airlines Get Border Force Landing Rights at W. Berlin

By Ellen Lentz

MOSCOW, March 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has acted to tighten control over its border zone by giving frontier guards, an elite military force, additional powers to detain anyone found there without permission.

The new legislation, made public yesterday, appears to reinforce the authority of the State Security Committee (KGB), the Soviet intelligence and counter-intelligence organization, which has the border force under its jurisdiction.

The additional rules, adopted Feb. 3, point up the stringent controls being maintained along the Soviet Union's borders and appear designed to halt illegal traffic across frontier sections in sparsely populated areas of central Asia.

The traffic has involved both smuggling and accidental crossings by herdsmen from such neighboring countries as Iran, Afghanistan and China.

Dogs Also Used

In addition to being controlled by the special troops, provided with modern arms and detection equipment as well as dogs, Soviet borders are marked by plowed strips up to a mile wide and by barbed-wire fences and watch-towers.

In addition to this narrow strip, the Soviet frontier regulations also define a border zone up to 15 miles wide that may not be penetrated without special passes. It is within this zone that the frontier guards have been given additional powers.

The legislation authorizes the border forces to detain any trespasser up to three days pending an inquiry and for as long as 10 days if he carries no identification papers. All Soviet citizens are required to carry an internal passport.

Foreigners who have illegally crossed into the Soviet Union may be detained as long as necessary until they can be turned over to the frontier authorities of the adjoining country.

3 Bombs Go Off In Argentine City

BUENOS AIRES, March 1 (Reuters).—Three bombs exploded in the western city of Mendoza today, the second day of a 48-hour general strike that has paralyzed Argentina.

The bombs damaged an army officers' club, wounding a civilian and two government officials.

The strike stoppage was called in protest against the economic policies of the military-dominated government—the cost of living rose 40 percent in 1971 and 11.4 percent in January alone.

Observers also see the strike as a call for the return from Spain of exiled strongman Juan Peron.

A 'Double Standard' Seen in UN by U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The United States State Department yesterday accused the United Nations of applying a "double standard" with respect to economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

A spokesman said that sanctions violations by other UN members are ignored by the Security Council. The council Monday adopted a resolution criticizing the United States for permitting the import of chrome from Rhodesia. The vote was 13 to 0 with the United States and Britain abstaining.

Scientists Say Cows Could Be Made to Produce Skim Milk

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., March 1 (AP).—Two Pennsylvania State University scientists say it won't be long before farmers could be milking cows for skim milk, whole milk or cream.

W. Ross Silcock, a graduate student, and D. Stuart Patton, working with the National Heart and Lung Institute, say they have discovered the first direct evidence of the way skim milk is produced in cows.

"A cow produces skim milk and fat globules (cream) in separate production lines, but homogenizes them before she is milked," Mr. Patton explained.

The two researchers say the skim milk is secreted from the lactating cell by complex membranes known as the Golgi vesicles.

These membranes serve to collect and package skim milk components while they are still in

the cell, and then push them into the cow's "milk depot" where they are blended with the cream or fat globules, the scientists said.

"There probably is no great economic desire to produce a cow that gives skim milk, considering the worth of butterfat," Mr. Patton said. He added, however, that such a cow could become desirable if the public continues to be wary of cholesterol, found in whole milk.

"If we continue to reject butterfat or cream, the energy a cow uses to produce that fat would be redirected to produce skim milk," Mr. Patton said.

"The significance of the study is added more to understanding the cell structure than to regulating the price or quality of milk," he added. "But after understanding the cells, we then could have cows produce more fat, more skim, more everything!"

British Message Given to Mintoff

VALETTA, Malta, March 1 (AP).—The British high commissioner here, Sir Duncan Watson, tonight delivered a message from the British government to Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

The message was in reply to one Mr. Mintoff sent to British Prime Minister Edward Heath last Friday a few moments after he had canceled a trip to London for talks on the Anglo-Maltese crisis.

According to sources close to the British high commission, the latest message further explained the British position on Mr. Mintoff's monetary demands and left the door open for negotiations either in London or Rome between Mr. Mintoff and Lord Carrington, British defense secretary.

German Rates Rise

BONN, March 1 (Reuters).—West German postage and telephone rates will go up an average 11.3 percent July 1 because of a growing deficit in running the country's postal service, the Federal Postal Ministry announced yesterday.

Police Seize Michael X in Guyana Mine

Black Power Leader Hunted in Two Deaths

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 1 (Reuters).—Fugitive black-power leader Michael X, also known as Abdul Malik, hunted throughout the Caribbean area, was arrested by Guyanese police early today and brought handcuffed and under heavy armed guard to police headquarters here.

Trinidad police issued a warrant for his arrest after the bodies of 27-year-old Gale Benson, daughter of a British member of Parliament, and a Negro barber were found buried near his burned-out house on the island.

Police said they found Malik, without his familiar beard, hiding in a coal mine at Gold Hill, about 90 miles up the Demerara River from Georgetown.

Malik was taken to a guarded room at police headquarters for questioning. He wore a stained shirt, trousers and rubber sandals.

As the police party, armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, berded him inside headquarters, Malik smiled at women police and waved his manacled hands at them.

A police source said Malik was not armed when captured during the night and surrendered without a struggle.

Police here had been searching for Malik since he left a hotel in Georgetown on Wednesday of last week, following the destruction of his Trinidad home by fire.

Malik's home at Arima, 18 miles from Port of Spain, burned down about 15 hours after he and his family left Trinidad for Guyana to attend Republic Day celebrations here.

In a search of the garden after the fire, police unearthed the bodies of Miss Benson, a sympathizer with the black-power movement, and of Joseph Skeritt, 25, a Trinidad barber.



DOG ON DEATH ROW—Baron von Raymond, 8-year-old dachshund, has been ordered destroyed by a court in Brisbane, Australia, that found he had been illegally imported by the crewmen of a West German ship who intended to give the dog to its Australian owners.

Leader Tells Black Muslims 'You Don't Need a Shotgun'

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The aging leader of the Black Muslims, ignoring threats against both him and his organization, called on his followers Saturday to focus their attention on economic development.

"We want to own (Chicago's) South Side and we can't have South Side unless we buy the South Side," Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam, told nearly 15,000 blacks here for the 42d anniversary of the founding of the group.

He also reiterated the long-standing Muslim theme of non-violence by saying "You don't need a shotgun."

"Allah said for me to tell you to disarm," he said. Muhammad's annual address marked the end of a stormy year for the Chicago-based organization. The usually quiet and well-disciplined group has undergone internal strife and overt harassment from whites in the past several months.

There have been numerous shooting incidents, eight of them resulting in deaths, in Chicago, Oakland, Calif., San Francisco, Richmond, Calif., and Indianapolis, Ind. Most of the victims were former Muslims.

In addition, those close to the wealthy black separatist group believe a push is under way for a leadership change.

U.S. Publishers Scrambling For Book on Irving's Book

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Publishers are scrambling for books by or about Clifford Irving, the author under investigation for possible fraud in connection with his disputed "autobiography" of Howard R. Hughes, and on the mystery of how the 230,000-word manuscript was fashioned. One report has him asking \$1.25 million for his own story of the affair.

Less than a month after McGraw-Hill Inc. suspended publica-

Irving Ordered To Court for 'Fake' Libel Suit

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—Author Clifford Irving yesterday was directed to show cause in Manhattan Supreme Court Friday why a default judgment for \$160 million should not be entered against him and why he should not be punished for contempt.

Charles Moerdler, an attorney representing art dealer Ferdinand Legros, who brought two libel suits against Mr. Irving and two publishers, obtained the show-cause order.

The action arises out of a book by Mr. Irving entitled "Fake." McGraw-Hill, which is a defendant in a \$35-million libel suit, published the hard-cover edition and Dell Publishing Co., a defendant in a \$105-million suit, published the paperback edition.

On Feb. 10, Justice Jacob M. Ruskowitz directed Mr. Irving to appear in Manhattan Supreme Court last Thursday for examination. Mr. Irving failed to comply.

Meanwhile, Robert A. Maheu, former aide to Howard Hughes, appeared before a grand jury probing Mr. Irving's disputed autobiography of the billionaire industrialist.

Mr. Maheu, ousted as manager of the Hughes interests in Nevada, has a \$30-million suit pending against Mr. Hughes because of alleged mistreatment and contract violations.

tion of the manuscript, for which it paid \$700,000 and which Life magazine was to excerpt, at least nine major publishing houses are known to be preparing or to be looking for a book about the reputedly faked autobiography.

The efforts to capitalize on the public interest generated by the most sensational scandal in recent publishing history have also drawn some criticism. One publisher called the approaches to Mr. Irving "low taste" and disapproval was also expressed by some editors in one of the publishing houses most prominently involved with the author.

The publishers known to be involved with an "inside" account of the Irving affair include such prestigious concerns as Random House, Doubleday & Co., Simon & Schuster and the Viking Press.

\$250,000 Rejected

Random House, for example, was reported to have started talks with Mr. Irving and his lawyers about 10 days ago. The conversations collapsed last week after the author turned down a \$250,000 offer for an autobiographical work because it fell short by \$400,000 of the sum he envisioned for it, according to publishing sources.

"All I can say at this point is that no contract has been signed for a new book," Maurice N. Nessen, Mr. Irving's lawyer, said in an interview.

Random House officials were reluctant to discuss the talks or reports that some of its editors had opposed the project.

Random House was also said to have sought books from two other persons familiar with the Irving affair—Albert R. Leventhal, group vice-president of McGraw-Hill's book division, who was directly in charge of the Hughes "autobiography," and James W. Sherwood, an author who has known Mr. Irving for 14 years and is a frequent visitor at the Chelsea Hotel apartment occupied by the Irvings.

Mr. Leventhal has privately

Calif. City Wants Howard Hughes To Move Plywood Aircraft

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 1.—The Long Beach Harbor Commission said yesterday that it would not renew Howard Hughes's \$36,000-a-year lease on a hangar for his famous "Spruce Goose," stored there since 1947.

Mr. Hughes has until March 4, 1973, to remove the plane and restore the site for use as a deep-water tanker terminal. Once the largest airplane in the world, the Hughes Hercules was flown only once—for about one minute in 1947 with Mr. Hughes at the controls—before being placed in the hangar where it has been hidden from view ever since.

It has a wingspan of 320 feet and weighs 140 tons. When the commission extended the lease a year ago, the Hughes Tool Co. was told that it would be the last time.

A request for a new extension on the 7.2-acre site was turned down Monday.

The federal government paid Mr. Hughes \$18 million to develop the plane and Mr. Hughes claimed to have spent an additional \$22 million of his own money in its construction.

Mr. Hughes leases the all-plywood plane from the government for \$800 a month. But it was learned that the aircraft might be put on the auction block when his lease expires in June.

© Los Angeles Times

California Bill Proposes Super Pollution Agency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 1 (UPI).—Warning that Los Angeles is already "unlivable" and the rest of California may soon be, environmentalists have proposed creation of a super agency with unprecedented power to curb all forms of pollution in the state.

The concept was hailed by supporters as an "environmentalist's dream" and criticized by opponents as something out of George Orwell's "1984." Legislation for the concept has been introduced in the State Assembly.

The new agency would draw all the state's pollution-fighting efforts under one roof and could, in effect, control where people lived by requiring that freeways, universities, water projects and similar facilities be built in relatively unpopulated areas.

The proposal's key feature is creation of a strong state board with nine members elected by the voters. The board would have veto power over public works projects and have authority to control the state's air, water, noise and junk.

The ambitious plan has the backing of 75 ecology groups, ranging from the Sierra Club and the National Audubon Society to the California Anti-Litter League. It was developed by an environmental quality study council after 25 public hearings.

Another 'Mirror' Dies in New York

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—The new New York Daily Mirror joined the old New York Daily Mirror in history last night.

The newspaper, which adopted the name of the long-defunct Hearst-owned Mirror when it began publication nearly 14 months ago, died because of money and distribution problems.

The demise of the morning daily left the city with three major dailies—The Times and News in the morning and the Post in the evening.

Sabin in Fair Condition

CLEVELAND, March 1 (UPI).

Dr. Albert B. Sabin, 65, developer of an oral polio vaccine, was in fair condition at the Cleveland Clinic today after undergoing open-heart surgery. Doctors took part of a blood vessel from his leg yesterday and implanted it in his heart to bypass a blockage in an artery.

May Be First

Possibly the first investigative book on the Irving-Hughes controversy that will appear in print is "Hoax," now being written by a London Sunday Times team for the Viking Press and scheduled for publication in May. The team also wrote a biography of Bernard

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

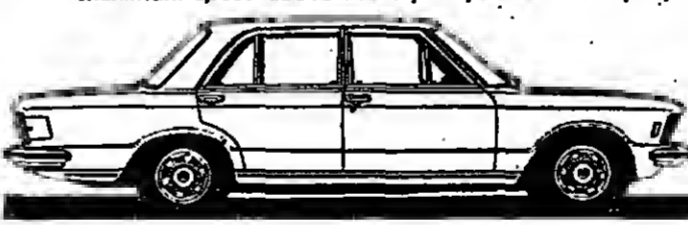
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

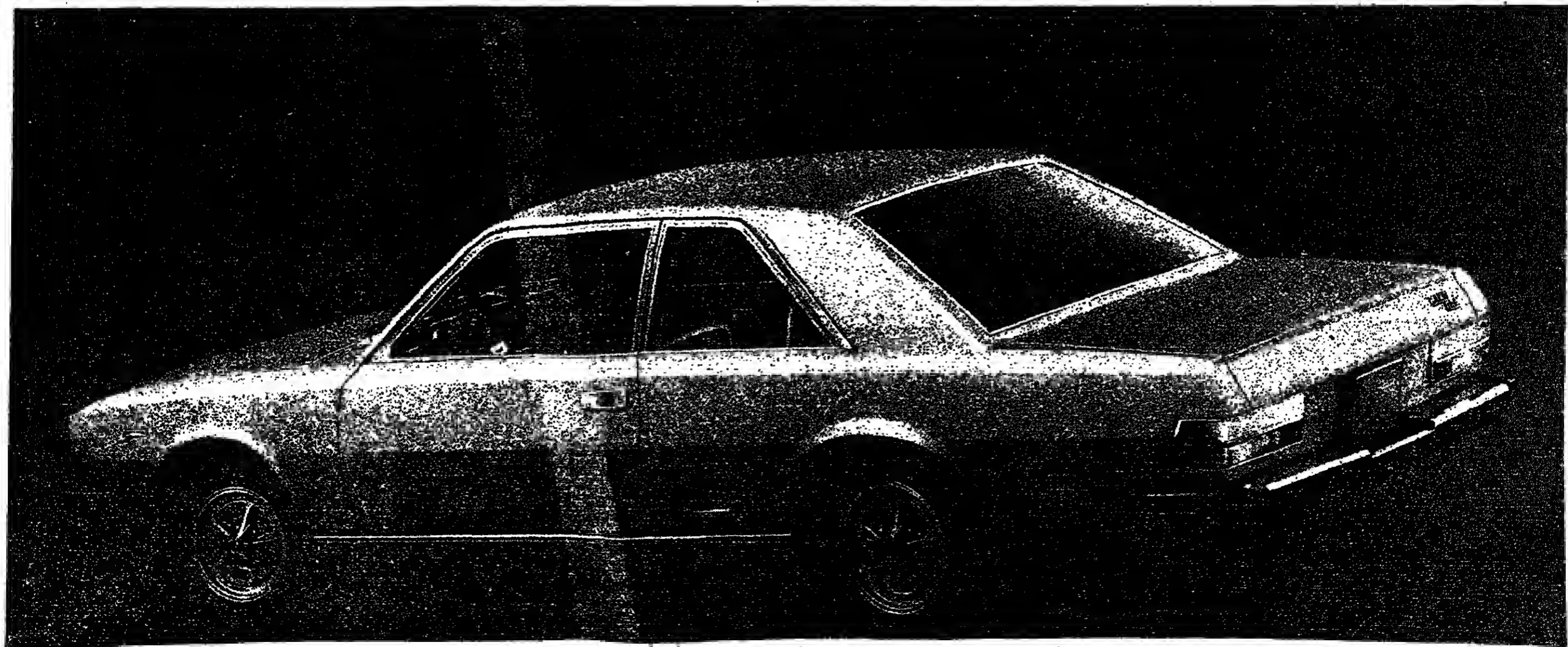
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 b.h.p. (DIN) automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical gearbox

FIAT 130

New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



Women's Rights and Opportunities

Women in the United States, in this latter half of the 20th century, want to step down from their pedestals, take off their yashmaks and be treated as ordinary persons—with rights, responsibilities and opportunities equal to those of male citizens. If there are some disadvantages as well as advantages to that equality, women are prepared to face them and accept them. They are more interested in being respected than in being worshiped, more concerned with a fair chance to take care of themselves than with being cared for by paternalistic males whose concern may not be altogether paternal.

So, granted that there are differences between men and women, why shouldn't they be treated as equals, equally capable of looking out for their own interests? There is a plethora of rhetoric in the answers to this rhetorical question. What a relief it would be if opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, approved by the House and soon to come before the Senate, expressed their opposition candidly as opposition instead of camouflaging it as a form of old-world gallantry or father-knows-best benevolence.

Consider Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D., N.C., whose good intentions can hardly be doubted but who has been trying to gut the Equal Rights Amendment by modifying it to permit legal distinctions based on "physiological or functional differences" between the sexes. The courtly senator wishes women well; he seeks simply to save them from the danger of military conscription. But why should he do so? Perhaps if they were equally exposed to the draft, the country would be less disposed to send its youth into faraway military adventures.

Or, consider the AFL-CIO, whose intentions may be a little more open to question and whose spokesman on Capitol Hill says portentously that the Equal Rights Amendment would have a "potentially destructive impact on women's labor legislation"—meaning that it would put an end to such restrictions as maximum hour laws for women, prohibitions on night work, limits on weights to be lifted, and restraints on employment in coal mines. All of this protective wrapping of women in cotton wool has the clear effect—and the almost equally clear purpose—of hobbling women in the competition for jobs which men mean to reserve for themselves.

Consider, in addition, all those moralistic limitations upon women which keep them from working in an atmosphere which men consider too indelicate for them—as bartenders, for example. The hypocrisy entailed in the "protection" of women would be ludicrous if it did not entail so serious a handicap in their struggle for a livelihood and for the full realization of their capabilities and their aspirations.

It would be a boon indeed if the cant on this subject could be excluded from the coming Senate debate. There are those who ardently wish to confine women to a role as the obedient helpmates of men in the maintenance of hearth and home. There is, to be sure, a good deal to be said (from the male point of view) for this arrangement. Only nobody is going to come right out and say it on the Senate floor. They'll say solemnly instead they mean to keep the "girls" hobbled for their own good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reconciliation in Sudan

The secessionist war that has raged for 18 years in the southern area of Sudan has never become such an international cause celebre as similar struggles in Katanga, Biafra, Bangladesh or Ulster. But it has rivaled and perhaps outdone them all in bitterness, brutality and bigotry.

Possibly a half-million lives have been lost as three rebellious southern provinces were devastated in fighting between largely pagan southern tribesmen and the Moslem northerners. The latter form a majority of the Sudan's population and have controlled the government at Khartoum since independence was proclaimed in 1956. The struggle has eaten deeply into the country's resources and has contributed to periodic political upheavals.

President Gaafar Numetri's government

has at last reached an accord with rebel leaders that promises to end the conflict by granting the southerners a larger measure of autonomy while still preserving national unity. If the new arrangement can be made to work, which is still a matter of considerable doubt in view of the historic divisions between northerners and southerners and of the differences among the southerners themselves, the Sudanese for the first time would be free to devote their energies fully to the development of the country's considerable resources.

If successful, Sudan's new experiment in unity with diversity might even offer a useful guide to the many other underdeveloped nations similarly afflicted with racial, religious and other corrosive domestic divisions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Peking Journey

Was President Nixon fooled in Peking? To this question, American conservatives, who have been opposed to the trip to China from the outset, respond affirmatively. Even some liberals feel the President made too many concessions without obtaining much in exchange. Yet Americans on the whole continue to consider the Peking trip as a success. Nixon would have liked not to have the agreement on Taiwan included in the communiqué. But Chou En-lai was categorical: the American commitments concerning Taiwan would be made public or the negotiations would end in failure. Nixon needed a concrete result to offer American opinion. He yielded. At first sight, then, he is the loser on that score; but the text of the communiqué was drafted in such a way that the U.S. has plenty of elbow room.

—From *France-Soir* (Paris).

The communiqué brings no major surprise and this is why one can say it was received in the United States without emotion or enthusiasm. The text makes it clear that what President Nixon obtained from his Chinese counterparts is really the minimum that could be expected. This does not at all mean that the mission will be interpreted as a failure.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

The most important part of the communiqué is probably the promise that the contact which has been resumed after such a long interval will be continued. This will be done both by the occasional visits to Peking of a senior U.S. representative—probably Dr. Kissinger who has the right kind of mind for

this task—and through other channels. Taiwan and other policy disagreements have perhaps made a resumption of full diplomatic relations impossible—yet.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

Gibraltar and Spanish Dignity

With his deportment as a gentleman, his courtesy and his good manners, Sir Alec Douglas-Home gave us an image of openness of British diplomacy. But his words have reflected another face of this diplomacy: An absolute misunderstanding of the country where he was and the people to whom he addressed himself. This can only be explained, without justification naturally, as an incomprehensible diplomatic fault that has injured Spanish dignity.

Sir Alec, you have been mistaken about the Spanish people, and Great Britain has been mistaken for two centuries in refusing to return Gibraltar which was stolen from us. Anyone who had illusions now knows that behind the smiles and good manners, the man from the Foreign Office wants to perpetuate injustice.

—From *Arriba* (Madrid).

Israeli Raids in Lebanon

The trouble is, of course, that no one believes the Israelis can ever hope completely and permanently to clear up the guerrilla threat short of a full-scale occupation of south Lebanon. The Israelis might well pause to ask themselves, before they next mount one of those raids, whether by doing so they are promoting, or rather setting back, the cause of the peace they seek so earnestly—not whether their journey is necessary, but whether it is counterproductive.

—From *The Financial Times*.



Hartke Bill Seen From Abroad

By E. Ernest Goldstein and Philip W. Whitcomb

PARIS—Would the proposed Hartke-Burke restrictions on foreign commerce have as disastrous an economic effect on America's overseas economy in the 1970s as King George's measures had on that of the colonies in the 1770s?

Before answering that question, one may ask what is Hartke-Burke. Sen. James A. Hartke, D., Ind., and Rep. James A. Burke, D., Mass., have introduced legislation under the title "Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972" (H.R. 29) which would curb the international activities of U.S. companies in the mistaken belief that such curbs would save jobs for American workers. The legislation has the backing of the AFL-CIO, which has abandoned its traditional support of a liberal trade policy for one of economic isolationism and protectionism.

But now back to our original question—Is Hartke-Burke as bad as George III's colonial policy? The answer is an anguished "yes" in the opinion of the oldest American Chamber of Commerce overseas, established in Paris seventy-eight years ago and today representative of U.S. exports to France totalling over a billion dollars a year, and of industrial investments in 350 U.S.-controlled factories which bring American investors a return of 7 or 8 percent on net worth.

The number of individual Americans on whom King George's controls were imposed was much the same as the number of U.S. citizens who would be directly hit by the Hartke-Burke restrictions today: about a million and a half now living and working outside the United States—without counting over half a million in, or dependent on, the armed forces.

No Vote

This segment of the U.S. population, as numerous as the combined populations of Alaska, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming, already has to cope with problems of which taxation without representation is only the beginning. At present, with few exceptions, they can vote neither at home nor abroad.

No matter how hard these Americans work to strengthen their country's prestige and to increase and protect its participation in the free world economy, their country still bars them from most of the advantages which U.S. citizenship and taxes are supposed to bring. They are deprived of American education for their children, Medicare, and numerous tax deductions and benefits available only to U.S. residents. They are subject in many cases to controls over the investment and exchange of their own funds.

Many Americans at home, perhaps even many members of Congress, still think of their fellow citizens abroad as living in the world of travel folders, charters, tours and National Geographic phenomena. The reality is unlike the advertisement.

U.S. citizens employed abroad to integrate an American enterprise into the local economy, thus enabling their country to obtain its fair share not merely of domestic growth but also of world growth, live a life of tangible isolation during their years abroad.

At his work, the American is usually one of only two or three other Americans in a total of from 200 or 2,000 or 3,000 workers. He must go far to find his church, even if one of the 131 American overseas churches is anywhere near him. He must send his children to expensive private schools, perhaps away from home, if they are not to grow up as foreigners.

His taxes are invariably heavier than those at home, partly because of the heavy indirect taxes, such as the cascading sales tax

from which no form of double-taxation treaty provides relief. France, for example, obtains over 73 percent of its total tax revenue from indirect taxes, only 1.7 percent from salary taxes, and 24.8 percent from other direct taxes. (The United States obtains 30 percent of its fiscal revenue from direct income taxes.)

Everything that hits him with his own country costs far more than at home—a brief holiday even in Vermont or Alabama, even American periodicals and books. It's not a travel-folder life.

Gesture Wiped Out

For these Americans abroad, the Hartke-Burke bill, begins by almost wiping out the one small gesture which their country had made in consideration of the overseas taxpayer's share in strengthening the U.S.'s world economic position—the provision that on the first \$30,000 of salary earned abroad (\$25,000 if the foreign residence lasted at least three years) they would have no U.S. income tax to pay, thus leaving that portion of their foreign salary subject only to local foreign tax. The United States is one of the very few countries to impose any taxes at all on salaries earned abroad.

Even if personal hardships are disregarded on the ground that a loyal citizen should be proud to suffer a variety of discriminations and difficulties either for the honor of sharing in the strengthening of his country's economy, or for some personal reason of his own, the American Chamber of Commerce in France points out that the blow struck at America's international position by Hartke-Burke is a heavy one.

The U.S. share in the world economy which the bill gravely threatens, though increasing no faster than the world economy itself, is vital both to the U.S. economy at home and to the U.S. world position. That share can only be weakened by Hartke-Burke.

What are the precise ways in which the Hartke-Burke bill would choke American participation in the world economy, at this most unsuitable point in our economic development when the dollar's reputation, if not perhaps the dollar itself, is crumbling?

First, the power to alter or limit imports from foreign countries and to control dumping is taken out of the hands of Congress and the Treasury Department, and even, it seems, from the control of the Supreme Court, by the creation of a new three-man Foreign Trade and Investment Commission, and still more by giving to the President, on his sole authority, the power to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements affecting quantitative restraints on imports.

These new powers would lead to prompt retaliation by other countries. Foreign trade would be throttled and American industry would suffer just as surely as would business in Evansville if that city's economic relations with Indianapolis, Chicago and Atlanta were choked by controls.

Second, Hartke-Burke would place the right of an American citizen or corporation to transfer capital or patents to a person or corporation abroad, whether American or not, under the control of the President whenever, in his judgment the transfer would result in a net decrease in employment in the United States.

To strip American citizens of their rights of decision and action and transfer them to a single man, even a President, would still further isolate the United States from the world economy.

Third, the Chamber finds a strong flavor of industrial espionage, or, more bluntly, snooping, in the Hartke-Burke provision that all American employers with

at least a 10 percent interest in a company established in some other sovereign state should be obliged by United States law to report on "conditions of workers" employed abroad by such foreign corporations. The implication is that the Japanese, the French, the West Germans or the Russians, for example, could then legitimately use their nationals who work in the United States as sources of information which under normal procedure is properly transmitted only to and through such organizations as the OECD or the United Nations agencies.

The conclusion of the American Chamber of Commerce in France is definite. The adoption by Congress of the Hartke-Burke Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972 would cripple the goose that lays the golden eggs of American participation in the free world economy, sharply brake the world activities of the United States at the very time when those of the enlarged European Community and of Japan are gathering speed, and push American foreign trade, and with it the American dollar, further down the slope that leads to a poor third place in the world economy.

Mr. Goldstein was a former special assistant to President Johnson and Mr. Whitcomb is a journalist, long based in France.

Chinese Threat

R.P. Sullivan, in his "Peking Journey" (NYT, Feb. 26-27), said the new generation of Western youth knows nothing of China and then proceeded to ask the question: "When, how, and to whom has China ever been a national threat?"

I admit it is difficult to get this information today, but could I quote from my "Every Child's History Book" on your question:

"In the course of their 4,000 years of history, the Chinese made one unneighborly gesture of invading Korea in a number of occasions—the latest of which was in 1950, causing the United Nations to publicly label them as aggressors." Also, "The Indians also could have considered the Red Dragon more than a 'paper tiger' when they were pushed back from their borders by Red China in 1949."

But the most malignant of China's "national threats" was reserved for Tibet in 1953. This ancient mountain kingdom—a country nearly half as large as India—had been conquered already once in 1720 by China. Although it had been independent again since 1913, it accepted with only token resistance the new Maoist regime in 1951. When it had second thoughts about this arrangement in 1959, it was simply swallowed whole.

P. PETRONI

Less Work

In response to "Free Goods, No Frills, Less Work" in your weekend edition, February 12-13:

Prof. Sherman does not care to recognize that every advance of mankind has been made possible by one or another form of "capitalism" including the discovery of America. The profit motive has been proven to be the only constructive and freedom-producing motive throughout centuries of the modern world.

The working people he feels are being asked to pay for the "capitalist mess" would not have work if not for capitalists, and

The Peking Journey

Nixon's Finest Hour

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—When the history of the Nixon administration is finally written, the chances are that his China policy will stand out as a model of common sense and good diplomacy.

For the moment, he is being criticized for giving away too much on Taiwan, for troubling the Japanese and the Russians, and for playing politics with the great issues of war and peace, but in the larger perspectives of history, these are likely to be seen as secondary issues.

The main thing is that he personally identified one of the great problems of American foreign policy—the isolation and hostility of China—and by over three years of patient effort, brought it to an end.

He has not settled anything with China, and he has undoubtedly unsettled a lot of things in Tokyo and Moscow along the way, but he will be going to Moscow in late May and in the summer, and if he handles his problems there as well as he did in Peking, the atmosphere of world politics should be a little better by the end of the year.

Easy to Condemn

If you assume that the cold war is a permanent condition of life—as many intelligent and sincere men and women do—it is easy to condemn Nixon's opening to China, and Chancellor Willy Brandt's opening to the Soviet Union, but Nixon and Brandt are trying to dismantle the cold war and go from there to a more dependable world order. And even if they fail, which is quite possible, the historians of the future are likely to praise them for trying.

Moscow is suspicious of the President's China trip, for the Peking mission has dramatized China's emergence on the world scene and suggests that the United States is playing the old British game of throwing its influence, if not its power, on the side of the weaker nation—specifically on the side of China, Moscow's ideological adversary.

If this is what the men in the Kremlin think, they are probably right, for Nixon undoubtedly is playing balance of power politics in Asia as his predecessors since the last war did in Europe. He is arguing against the domination of the Pacific basin by any nation, the United States and the Soviet Union included. And to create a "New Order" in Asia, he needs at a minimum not only the absence of war, but the cooperation of all the major Asian powers: the Soviet Union, Japan, and China.

It is going to take a lot of time even to explore the possibilities of such a Pacific system, and Nixon has completed only the first phase of his journey. In fairness, he has to visit both Tokyo and Moscow before his purpose is made clear, and the Japanese, of all people, owe him a little patience before deciding that he is acting against their interests.

No doubt he has made some tactical blunders en route to Peking. By sending Dr. Henry A. Kissinger to China last summer and autumn he virtually assured the expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations. By worrying too much about "leaks," he kept that mission secret from Japan and embarrassed the Sato government. But on its postwar record of aid to Japan, which is surely unprecedented in the relations between victorious and defeated nations, the United States is entitled to have a little more time and confidence from Japan while it tries to work out some accommodation with Peking, which is essential to any new order in the Pacific, and with Taiwan, which is not.

Nixon's report on the China trip from the plane's side when he returned to Washington tried to put these questions in some perspective. He dropped the exaggerated talk about the "week that changed the world," and talked common sense to the American people for a change.

There was no pretense this time that anything fundamental had been settled in China. The differences were conceded and defined. The deadlocks on Taiwan and Vietnam, and the ideological conflicts over aggression and liberty were stated clearly and accurately, and the difficulties ahead were acknowledged.

Nixon even admitted that such candor at the summit of world politics was "unique." "This communiqué," he said, "was unique in honestly setting forth differences rather than trying to cover them up with diplomatic double-talk."

If the Peking trip did nothing more than reopen communication and introduce some plain and civil talk between Washington and Peking, it would have been worthwhile. But it did more than that.

Cuts Away Illusions
It cut away some of the illusions of the past generation, which have contributed to both the Korean and Vietnam wars. It cast at least some doubt on the American conviction that the American armies in Korea and Vietnam were aiming at the destruction of the Peking regime, and on the American fear that China was embarked on a campaign to expand its authority all over East Asia and Southeast Asia.

It did not remove the Chinese anxiety over the rising military power of the Soviet Union or the economic power of the United States, but it must have reduced the fear that the United States was planning to detach Taiwan from China and use it as an American military base of operations on China's southern flank.

None of this would have happened without Nixon's personal initiative in reaching out to China over the last three years, despite his own anti-Communist record and the opposition of powerful elements within his own party. He has shown foresight, courage and negotiating skill. He has changed his direction, his policy, and the tone of his diplomacy, and there are few people in this capital today who don't welcome the change.

LEON BROCHÉ
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Still a Long March

Mr. Nixon does not need to be re-elected next November to enter history as a great President of the United States. The Peking journey may be by itself alone sufficient to carve him in the memories of all peoples on earth. Although the Sino-American détente is thus hopefully confirmed, the march to a true mutual understanding is still very long indeed. One major obstacle among others is the fact that the Chinese way of life today turns out to be so hard and pure as that of the early Christians that normal Western visitors often meet with difficulties of adaptation. It would therefore be a good compromising solution for the American and European governments to choose Hong Kong, the geographically best situated city for this purpose, as a base and make frequent visits inside China.

TWO YOUNG-TING
Lyon.

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1897

LONDON—The question of Corea was brought up last night in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke, in answer to whom Mr. Curzon said some of the Corea troops are, it is believed, undergoing a course of instruction by Russian officers. Such a proceeding does not appear to be inconsistent with the assurances given by Russia in 1896, which was a future guarantee that she will not take Corea territory.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1922

BERLIN—The number of German U-boats sunk or lost during the war was 199, according to official statistics just published. Thirty-one were lost in the North Sea, 43 in English territorial waters, 56 in the English Channel, 17 in the Mediterranean, 4 in the Black Sea, 3 in the Baltic, 26 in the Atlantic, 2 in the Arctic Ocean and 2 on the French coast of the North Sea. More than 5,500 men were lost.

JANUARY 1972

Four Moscow

A Modern 'Hamlet'
Stirs Up Controversy

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (UPI)—The most novel and talked-about drama in Moscow this season is a starkly contemporary version of "Hamlet," which begins with the young prince at the back of a naked stage strumming a guitar and then rushing forward to give a prologue of Boris Pasternak's poem on Hamlet from the still-banned novel "Dr. Zhivago."

Clad in modern black slacks and a thick-knit black sweater, Hamlet is played by Vladimir Vysotsky, a young balladeer popular with intellectuals for his witty and sometimes politically off-color songs. It is more like casting Bob Dylan than Laurence Olivier in the title role. And he is no hesitant, self-doubting Hamlet, but an enraged young man struggling against an evil ruler in an evil time.

King Claudius, in a beige turtleneck and rust corduroys, and Queen Gertrude, in a white woolen mask with a shawl and modern neck-chain jewelry, look as smart and modish as if they had just come from Moscow's equivalent of an informal East side party.

The gravediggers are unmistakably Russian peasants, swilling their vodka with hard-boiled eggs, greasing the heads of their shovels with fat, and putting a Russian twist on Shakespearean folk-wisdom.

Dialogue in Vernacular
At times the dialogue is even more colloquial than Pasternak's free-flowing prose. Translation from the Elizabethan English, Hamlet greets Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in the current vernacular: "Well, guys, how are things?" or he cautions Horatio not to "let on" that he plays insane after seeing his father's ghost.

The stage is virtually barren of scenery, save for a heavy, earth-colored rope curtain, ingeniously hung from a ceiling swivel so that it can move mysteriously to represent the dead king's ghost or like battle time and death, sweep players to the

Vladimir Vysotsky, center, as Hamlet with A. Porokhovshchikov and Alla Demidova.



ground with a vengeance. Throughout, it is a symbol particularly pregnant to Soviet thinkers, for there is always someone lurking behind it, eavesdropping.

Actors cling to it, as if to life. They lean against it, swing on it, lie on it, even pull up its folds and sit on it. Hamlet, coyly, eludes the famous Polonius by darting around it as it swings freely. When Claudius and Gertrude mount their thrones, sword-points are magically thrust through the curtain to serve as their menacing armrests.

The entire production—staged over considerable opposition—is stepped down by Yuri Lyubimov, director of the Taganka Theater, for maximum impact on modern Soviet audiences and to engage them in what he sees as the central drama: the enraged young prince's fight against evil rule and hypocrisy.

"The play is a classic because it is so eternal," Mr. Lyubimov explained after a performance. "Each generation finds something in it for itself, and if the world continues this madness of destroying itself, even the last people in the world will play 'Hamlet'."

"If it ever stops sounding contemporary, if it does not stir a contemporary response, it means

there are other historical conditions and it is dead as a classic. If it does not make people think about themselves, there is no point in playing it."

He paused to be sure his meaning was fully absorbed and then rushed on enthusiastically to the "To be or not to be" speech, which in the Lyubimov-Vysotsky version is more like a lecture to the audience, given twice for emphasis, than a philosophical soliloquy.

"Hamlet is a very decent man, severe in criticizing himself for inaction," Mr. Lyubimov continued. "He is afraid of death. We are all afraid of death, losing careers, of the unknown. That is why we tolerate evil."

The Moment
"You noticed all the skulls in the play," he asked. "We used skulls in several scenes to make people think of the moment of death. Maybe if you think more about that, maybe you will be more decent in your life."

Mr. Lyubimov's break with the traditional Hamlet has roused controversy, as did his selection of Mr. Vysotsky for the title role. Inevitably, he ruffled feelings by using the play within the play as a vehicle for a stinging satire on the pompous, academic pretensions style of classical

Russian dramatists and even of some Moscow Art Theater performances today. But for years Mr. Lyubimov has been in and out of political and artistic controversy.

His daring has won him acclaim from foreign as well as Soviet dramatists and actors, who have scrawled tell-pen tributes on his office walls. "What a vital and vibrant theater, so rich in exuberant production ideas and talents," Olivier wrote in 1965.

Mr. Lyubimov, invited to the United States but uncertain whether he will be allowed to go this year, laments to tackle even more controversial works—Andrei Voznesensky's "Watch Your Faces," quickly closed two years ago after offending the censors; "Alive," an adaptation of Boris Moshe's story of an independent-minded peasant who tries to quit a collective farm, and Bulgakov's sharp satire of the Stalinist era, "Master and Margarita."

But during a theatrical season in which his rival, the Sovremennik (Contemporary) Theater, has been denied permission so far to put on a bold performance of "Macbeth" with evident contemporary overtones, Mr. Lyubimov has been unable to get permission to put these three plays into rehearsal.

working as a waitress in Fort Lauderdale and he was visiting there. Together they went to Germany, and heard about the Essen "family."

"We had been seeking a way to serve God, praying to God that He'd show us the way to serve," Abner said.

Elisha helped him with a Bible lesson after they had eaten and prayed. Elisha, too, had come to the movement looking for answers and for ways to serve. He had been a jazz musician, playing saxophone and flute with a group in Los Angeles, but that was not enough.

"I tried to find answers in my life," he said. "I just came up with more questions. I met a couple of people of the street. They told me about Jesus. I prayed with them right there on the street."

Accepted in Essen
The Children of God, who have aroused a certain amount of controversy in the United States, including a parents' group seeking to "free" youngsters from them, have been given a good reception in Essen. Many of them have long hair and beards and wear steel-rim glasses, an appearance that does not always set well with working-class people in this country.

But they are clean, and lead a life that is morally beyond reproach. None of the commune members work, but when too much food is given them, they give some away. They were just given a truckload of shoes by a local merchant, and sent the unused surplus to a "family" in Sweden.

Still, conversions went slowly at first.

"We had been witnessing in downtown Essen ever since we came here," Elisha said. "They were just not interested. They were people who right now wanted to be told, really wanted to hear. Yesterday over 20 of them asked Jesus to come into their lives."

The Children of God outgrew their first quarters in the YMCA and the city government offered them the school.

"Wherever we go here we find people on the street very hungry for the word of God," Abner said. "There are going to be a lot of people."

John Everts, who since 1954 has been associate executive secretary of the International Music Council in Paris, has become associate director of the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin. He has been succeeded as program coordinator in the Paris post by Dr. Deanne Arluvo-Klein.

Waverley Root

An Alliterative Array of Abominable Aliments

PARIS.—Man will eat anything. Babies put anything within reach in their mouths. It is usually assumed that adults exercise more discrimination. But that is a debatable proposition. An animal that will feed on ambrosia or asafetida can boggle at little else. Here is a swift listing of some of the more exotic substances which have been, or are being, eaten deliberately by human beings.

Acorn: This is best consumed by man via the pig, which thrives on it. Some of the most succulent ham in the world comes from Emilia-Romagna, Italy, where the red pigs the ancient Romans knew still forage in the oak forests, which were also there in ancient times. But pigs can overdo. They have on occasion been poisoned by a too generous or too exclusive diet of acorns, which apparently include some toxic element, not yet identified, which affects the kidneys.

Unimpressed by this danger, man has frequently had recourse in periods of famine to the acorn, of which some species are directly edible for him. It is probable that in earlier times he ate acorns even when other foods were not lacking. Prehistoric kitchen middens give evidence that the acorn was eaten by man in Asia before cereals were cultivated there. That they may also have been consumed in Europe is suggested by the fact that the word "acorn" comes from the Gothic "skran," which meant simply "fruit" or "yield."

The acorns of certain kinds of oak are eaten in Spain today, either raw or roasted, while roasted acorn flour is used there to make ersatz coffee. The crushed roasted acorns of the flex oak go into a complicated Arab beverage called "racahout."

Alpaca: This Andean member of the camel family is raised chiefly for its wool, which Peruvian Indians were weaving into cloth before the white man arrived. Europeans struggled with it unsuccessfully for a couple of centuries until an Englishman named Titus Salt found out what to do with it in 1838. Alpaca meat is quite good to eat, but because of the value of its wool the animal is seldom slaughtered until it has become too old and tough to command enthusiasm.

Ant: Not usually considered as a food in developed countries, except by humorists making bad jokes about picnics—unless you count the ants preserved in oil which medieval pharmacists in Europe sold as aphrodisiacs. Nevertheless, ants are eaten with relish in a number of countries. In Africa they are swallowed raw, even the small common or picnic ants, considered the least

The things men eat: Acorns, alpaca, antimony, armadillos...

palatable. In Asia they are served in sauces. In Colombia and Venezuela, rural populations, especially those of the jungles, catch during the spring swarming season the reportedly nutritious ants called "culones" ("big bottoms," from their swollen abdomens), which are fried in oil or fat, and are considered a great delicacy. I am told on mediocre authority that some New York shops dealing in exotic foods offer chocolate-covered ants, but I have not myself encountered them. I must admit that I did not try very hard.

Antimony: A brilliant silvery metal, fortunately (since it is dangerously toxic) no longer introduced into the human system except rarely as a medicine. This was not the case in the Middle Ages, when medieval scholars observed that antimony was instrumental in purifying gold and, arguing from analogy, assumed that it would also free the human body of its impurities. Paracelsus wrote: "Just as antimony purifies gold and leaves no slag in it, in the same form and shape it purifies the human body." The 14th-century German monk Basil Valentine chimed in: "Let men know that antimony purgeth gold and frees it from all foreign matter and also by an innate power effects the same in men and beasts." In this belief antimony was fed to cattle to fatten them, and if it killed them instead, current thinking attributed this to witchcraft.

Monks ate antimony to counteract the effects of fasting, and as a result so many were fatally poisoned that it was seriously suggested that the word antimony was composed of the prefix "anti" plus "monks," one who lives alone, hence a hermit, hence a monk—making the word mean "anti-monk" or "dangerous to monks."

Armadillo: Nature invented armor plate before man did, encasing this American animal in a protective bony casing, including—in the common variety—nine separate detached bands of armor around its middle, enabling it to roll itself almost into a ball and to present an invulnerable shell to enemies; hence its name, from the Spanish "armado," armed. American Indians relish its flesh, but Alexandre Dumas thought it unpalatable for Europeans because of its musky taste. This was not perceived by Charles Darwin, who found that it tasted like duck, and noted that it was a favorite food aboard the Beagle, particularly

good when roasted in its shell.

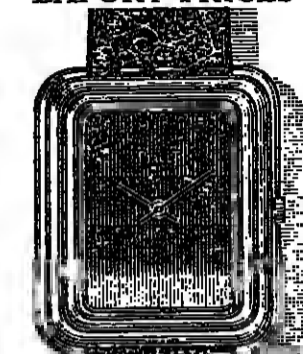
Arsenic is the poison most commonly chosen for homicide. White arsenic is conveniently adapted to this purpose, since one of its forms, a white powder easily mistaken for flour or powdered sugar, is odorless and almost tasteless, and can be mixed with the food of an intended victim without arousing suspicion. Odd as it may seem, the extremely poisonous character of arsenic does not rule it out of the category of foods. The human system actually requires a minute amount of arsenic, which settles especially in the hair, and the mammary, thymus and thyroid glands, where it appears to act as a catalyst. Traces of arsenic appear in gray salt, saltwater fish, egg yolk, milk, kohlrabi, turnips, certain cereals and even in spring water. These supply naturally the feeble quantity of arsenic needed by the human body, but in Styria and the Tyrol, where arsenic is believed to have a tonic effect, it is eaten deliberately—in minute quantities and, one hopes, in comparatively insoluble forms, for it damages the lining of the digestive tract. Possibly the inhabitants of these regions are protected by some other element in their diet, milk, for instance, for these are dairy countries. Milk impedes alcohol intoxication by coating the stomach with a lining which slows absorption of alcohol into the blood stream, and perhaps provides relative impermeability similarly for arsenic.

Ashes, except by accident, do not enter largely into cooking; their addition to wine by the ancient Romans to neutralize acidity does not quite fall under the heading of food. In Sicily, however, there is a dessert called "mostarda," unrelated to the Cremona relish of the same name, whose ingredients are grapevine twig ashes, grapejuice, mustard

and a rich mixture of spices, especially cinnamon. This produces a dark jelly, whose taste, because of the spices, vaguely resembles that of American pumpkin pie (the homemade kind, not the version offered in restaurants, apparently made from a low grade of soap).

Navaho Indians mix a small amount of cedar ashes with government-issued cornmeal before making cornbread from it. The ashes are rich in mineral salts, lacking in the meal, and the theory has been put forward that their consumption may bear some relation to the low incidence of cancer among the Navahos.

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Jesus People Find Home in West Germany

By Lawrence Fellows

ESSEN, West Germany (UPI)—The Jesus People are convinced they have found fertile new ground in the working class districts of Essen and elsewhere in the industrial heart of West Germany.

The message is getting out all over the place," said Elisha, the slight, soft-spoken American who, at 23, is the leader of the "family" of young evangelists in Essen.

They call themselves the Children of God, and are represented in "families" spreading from the United States over much of the world. The Jesus People was the name of a maverick group of evangelists that once existed in Seattle; it has joined the Children of God, but the name has stuck to the whole movement.

In some ways they are being swept along by a fad. They are riding a wave of enthusiasm about Jesus that extends from the churches to beat and pop opera groups, to sidewalk theater and underground cabaret, and to such commercial ventures as posters, records and shirts.

Accepted as Leader
Elisha, who once was known as Robert Stevens, has been accepted by the others in Essen as leader partly because of his dedication and partly because he is one of the oldest. Like all the others, he assumed a Biblical name when he joined the movement.

When someone comes into the family, it's like starting a new life," he said.

In the half year the Children of God have been in Essen, they have established a commune of 30 young men and women, including three married couples. They live now in a former school building in a bleak and aging industrial quarter of Essen.

About 60 or 70 youngsters join the others regularly in the evenings after school or work for prayer meetings and Bible reading.

Hundreds of others in Essen, including merchants, religious leaders, parents and young people, searching for significance in their lives, follow this new evangelism in Germany with enormous interest. If they do not join, they give money or goods or moral support.

For more than a year, thousands of youngsters have been making commercial and popular successes of several rock groups that draw their inspiration and the words for their songs from the New Testament.

"Jesus Christ Superstar" was awaited with such impatience here that a show sprang up without authorization in Cologne and was stopped by court order.

There has been a flood of books with such titles as "Jesus Is Coming," "Who Is Jesus?" and "The Jesus Generation," published in editions of as many as 30,000 copies, which is big for West Germany.

At the center of the movement are the evangelists, who grow more and more active, and more international. Every day in the commune in Essen there are some who are merely on their way through from one of the 75 other colonies of Jesus People around the world.

From Essen, some visitors and some of the "family" members have gone on to spread the word in Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Heidelberg and Munich, and to countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The movement has had all the more impact in West Germany, because it has come at a time when young people are leaving the established churches in growing numbers, complaining against church involvement in politics, the lack of piety, the church tax and the building of church institutions rather than expanding services.

Drug Users Are Converts
The Children of God have also come at a time when drug addiction is affecting West Germany at an alarming rate. This evangelistic movement



Jerusha, 22, formerly a nurse in England, found "unity and happiness" as a member of the Children of God.

NYT

On the Arts Agenda

Susan Burge, a former member of the Alvin Nikolais Dance Theater and currently associated with the Paris group Dance-Theatre-Experience, will present a program of her own modern dance and experimental works March 10, 11 and 12 at the American Center for Students and Artists, 281 Boulevard Raspail.

The Hungarian violin-piano duo of Miklos and Judith Szenthelyi will give a recital March 9 at the Institut Honnoris in Paris, with works by Bach, Wolfer, Bartok, Paganini and Debussy on the program.

Hans Werner Henze has staged a new production of his "The Young Lord" at the Frankfurt Opera under the musical direction of Klaus Peter Seibel and with sets and costumes by Pier Luigi Piazzi. Performances in the

near future are scheduled for March 6 and 19.

"La Divine Comédie," a new ballet based on Dante, is being given eight performances through March 12 by the Lyons Opera, with choreography by Vittorio Biagi and sets and costumes by Roger Bernard and Joëlle Roustan. The music for the new work is by Bernard Parmegiani and François Bayle.

John Everts, who since 1954 has been associate executive secretary of the International Music Council in Paris, has become associate director of the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin. He has been succeeded as program coordinator in the Paris post by Dr. Deanne Arluvo-Klein.



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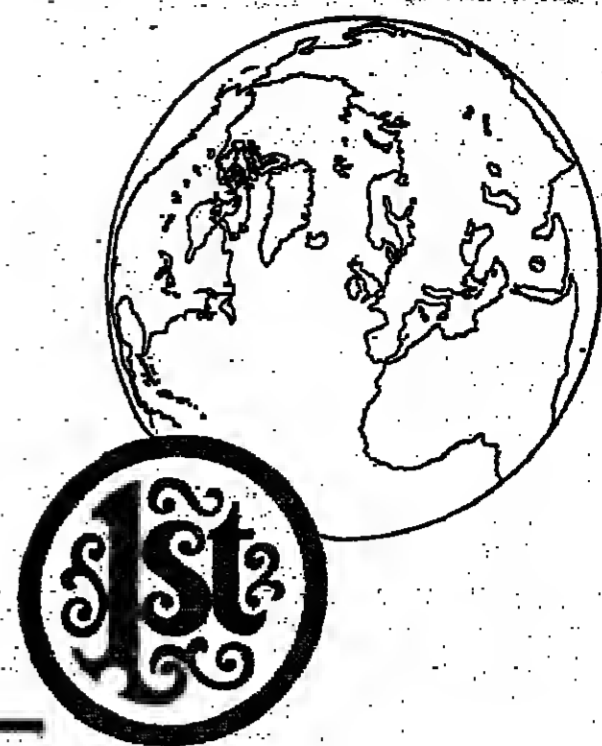
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The Year In Review

...a clear lesson for every American



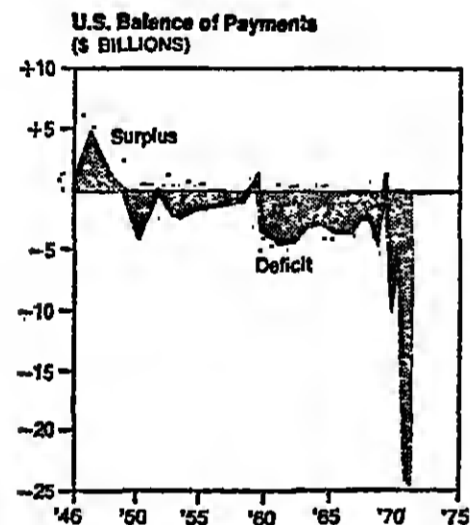
(An excerpt from the 1971 Annual Report of First Chicago Corporation to its stockholders)

For the nation, 1971 was a year of economic recovery and growth, spurred by expansive governmental policies, but overshadowed by the greatest monetary crisis since World War II.

The crisis came with a rush in the spring of the year, as the U.S. balance of trade plunged toward its first deficit since 1888, triggering a massive flight from the dollar and enormously widening the deficit in our balance of payments.

Such climactic developments called for bold corrective action, perhaps long considered, but now both necessary and politically possible. On August 15, the Administration suspended the official convertibility of dollars into gold, levied a 10 percent surcharge on imports, imposed the first peacetime wage-price freeze in the nation's history, and set forth a series of tax reductions to speed recovery.

Although the crisis came on with startling suddenness, it had been more than 20 years in the making, as we spent more abroad than we earned abroad and piled up deficits in our balance of payments year after year:



Along the way, we had used up all but about \$10 billion of our gold reserve, and built up short-term foreign dollar claims of more than \$60 billion against it, until finally in 1971 our national profligacy became so apparent to the rest of the world that we were forced to agree to devalue the dollar in relation to other currencies.

As these dramatic events made front page headlines, the frequent question was what did it all mean for the individual family and average citizen. Perhaps French wine, Italian shoes, Japanese radios and German automobiles would cost more in dollars, and our products would cost less in foreign currencies. That seemed a small price to pay for straightening out a world monetary crisis, but it bought only time to solve our underlying problem, to improve our productivity at a rate that would bring our costs and prices into line with those of other countries.

For the events of 1971 stemmed from a simple human weakness in all mankind—and showed that we had given way to this weakness more than others.

We all want to have and consume or give away more than we are prepared to produce. This weakness, common to individuals and families the world over, may also infect nations and governments as they attempt to respond to the desires of their people.

The United States, having long enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world and

maintained this superiority despite significant reductions in hours of labor at all levels, had come to accept it as its just due—a special birthright to which Americans were somehow entitled.

In 1971 we began to discover that the unique advantages that had contributed so much to our national life were no longer unique. Our large domestic market free from internal trade barriers, our ready access to low-cost raw materials, our high level of literacy and technological skills, our abundant capital resources—all these were still ours, but Western Europe and Japan had been building their strengths and now enjoyed many comparable advantages.

Culminating a long and gradual decline in our once-strong competitive position relative to the other leading nations of the world, reflecting a startling erosion due to our lagging productivity and rising prices in recent years, the events of 1971 offer a clear lesson for every American.

If we are to maintain our present level of living—let alone improve it at rates comparable to our competitors throughout the world—we are going to have to work harder, at all levels, invest more in productive equipment and negotiate more equitable trade agreements.

Restrictive practices, whether by corporations, labor unions or individuals, are equally harmful to our common interest.

Demands for disproportionate shares of production, whether in profits or wages, inevitably lift prices and make us less competitive in world markets.

Complacency with products or methods, irrespective of the source, further impairs our effectiveness.

Defending and aiding the rest of the world—without accepting a correlative decrease in other desirable expenditures—may seem magnanimous, but it is irresponsible.

The new parties established December 18 have restored some certainty to world currency values, but have not cured the underlying cause of our difficulties. For that, we need to get our costs and prices in line with world markets, and then we must offer—and insist that other nations offer—open markets and investment opportunities.

Our government has moved boldly on both fronts.

The wage-price freeze of Phase I and the lessened controls of Phase II have been reasonable attempts to slow the rise in our costs and prices, to curb inflation at home and make our prices more competitive throughout the world. But if the broad public support so evident for these first corrective measures gives way again to our common weakness, then the current devaluation of the dollar is but the first of several.

The import surcharge was sufficiently severe to obtain the attention and cooperation of other countries without engendering retaliation. Perhaps without ever expressing it just so, many nations had come to assume that Uncle Sam would forever act in the interests of the rest of the world, with no need to be concerned with his own domestic well-being. Our government's actions of last August 15 dispelled that notion, and more realistic par-

ties have since been worked out. Considerable skepticism remains as to the extent to which foreign markets (especially those of Europe and Japan) will be opened to American products, and as yet there is no evidence of the willingness of Japan to permit significant foreign investment.

Further measures may prove necessary, but the Nixon Administration has done about all that it could do at home and abroad in these first steps.

The great remaining questions are whether the American people are sufficiently concerned to accept continued restraint, either governmental or self-imposed, and whether our own and other nations are mature enough to work out truly reciprocal moves toward open markets and investment opportunities.

The answers to these questions are supremely important, not only for an economically strong and productive United States, but for building interdependent economies and international understanding, peace and progress for all mankind.

Through all the drama and uncertainty as the world came to grips with these great questions in 1971, the U.S. economy continued to improve, slowly but surely, setting the stage for an accelerating expansion in 1972.

Gross national product grew by about \$26 billion or 2½ percent in real terms. The rate of inflation slowed to 4½ percent for the year as a whole, compared with 5½ percent in 1970. Employment climbed to successive record highs in the last six months of the year, and more than 1.6 million new jobs were created, though growth of the work force held the rate of unemployment close to 6 percent.

Take-home pay and consumer spending increased about 8 percent, and personal saving continued at an unusually high level, over 8 cents out of every dollar. Record savings flows helped lift housing starts above the two million mark for the first time in history. Auto sales topped 10 million. Consumer borrowing also showed record increases, in contrast with the previous year's sluggish pace.

With roughly one-fourth of plant capacity still idle and sales outrunning inventories at year-end, business investment in plant, equipment and inventory appear finally to be turning upward behind the other indicators, all pointing to a significant pickup in business activity in 1972.

Overall government outlays increased about 6 percent, as expenditures by state and local governments rose 11 percent. Extraordinary federal budget deficits of \$23 billion for fiscal 1971 and an estimated \$38 billion for fiscal 1972 added to the monetary stimulus, which was so expansive through July that, although relatively neutral in the later months of 1971, it amounted to some 6½ percent for the year as a whole and seems likely to be stimulative in 1972.

Three factors remain to thwart a fuller realization of the U.S. recovery and our international objectives:

The first is a lack of public recognition of the progress made, lost sight of in the glare of 1971's more dramatic events and discounted in the common inclination to expect too much

too soon. For though the economy can be slowed in a year's time (as the effects of the restrictive policies adopted in early 1969 were clearly recognizable by early 1970), it takes at least a year and a half to stimulate a sluggish economy and turn it in the opposite direction.

The second and more serious factor is unemployment, because it destroys human dignity. Full employment is one of our few expressed national goals. Regional specialization of our economy, the lack of job mobility and the de-escalation of military action all contribute to unemployment. Although some unemployment is inescapable, the present level is too high in human terms.

Yet, even as we say that, we must not over-estimate either the precision or significance of the reported figures, for the method of compiling this statistic has not changed to take into account a fundamental change in the makeup of the work force. The proportion of women and teenagers (whose unemployment rates are always higher) has risen from 36 percent in 1960 to 42 percent in 1971—with a consequent upward distortion in the overall index.

Thus a more meaningful measure is the number of married men without jobs—3.3 percent at last report, for December. Even this level is disturbingly high. Furthermore the burden falls most heavily on those who can least withstand it. For example, unemployment among black married men was 5.2 percent in December, considerably worse than the 3.1 percent unemployment among white married men.

Economic policy must reduce unemployment, but policies sufficiently stimulative to bring the overall index down to these levels would be extremely inflationary.

A more reasonable rate of expansion, coupled with more adequate programs to sustain, retrain and place the unemployed, might serve the national interest better and bring overall unemployment down to 5 percent by the end of 1972.

Underestimation of the recovery and over-estimation of unemployment—these first two factors are interrelated, and together give rise to our third and still more serious consideration—the continuing pressure on the Administration to stimulate the economy further, which would only lead to more inflation.

Indeed, the stimulative forces already at work may lead to renewed inflationary pressures by the end of this year. Foreign governments, eyeing our massive budget deficits and expansionary policies, are even now beginning to wonder if the initial devaluation of the dollar was enough. They inquire whether we as a nation have learned enough from the climactic events of 1971 to accept the disciplines necessary to get our economic house in order.

Considering all that we have put ourselves through in the past three years for this very purpose—the restrictive policies of 1969, the self-induced recession of 1970, and the painful events of 1971—considering the price we have already paid and the far greater difficulties that lie ahead if we give way again to our old weakness—1972 can be a watershed year for the United States. It would be a tragedy if we fail to measure up.

For a copy of the full report, write:

Gaylord Freeman, Chairman
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Swiss Set Bank Deposits Probe

ZURICH, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank disclosed today that it has asked commercial banks to report monthly on the amount and geographical origin of deposits by other central banks.

A senior official said the purpose is to ascertain the extent to which central banks are diversifying their reserves into Swiss francs. He said the statistics would be kept confidential.

Last month, Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest commercial bank, revealed that about 20 central banks accounted for most of the 4.5-billion-franc increase in its time deposits last year by other banks. Among the depositors were central bank members of the Group of Ten, Union Bank said.

The National Bank official said there were indications that central banks were continuing to acquire Swiss francs. "We want to find out just how much," he said.

Viewed With Concern

The central bank activity has been viewed with concern by Swiss bankers because of both domestic and international considerations. Large-scale purchases and deposits of Swiss francs have caused an inflationary increase in the money supply.

Internationally, recycling of central banks' reserves to Swiss

To Check Activity Of Central Banks

commercial banks could lead to Eurocurrency multiplication, particularly of Eurodollars. Since Switzerland does not have a broad money market, most funds deposited from abroad are reinvested in the Eurodollar market, where in turn the funds can ultimately be sold to central banks again. In effect, the process leads to double or multiple counting of central banks' reserves and bank credit in general.

Switzerland has tried to discourage such activity, by banning interest payments on non-resident

deposits. However, this apparently has not deterred some central banks, which presumably want to diversify their dollar reserves into Swiss francs since dollars are no longer officially convertible with other central banks.

Central banks from the Group of Ten agreed about a year ago not to recycle reserves directly to the Eurodollar market. But Union Bank's disclosure opens the possibility that some of them have nevertheless been recycling reserves indirectly.

The National Bank is asking commercial banks to break down their central bank clients by area, including the Group of Ten, other European central banks, Eastern Europe and various other areas.

As Convertibility Solution

Expert Says Central Banks Could Invest in U.S. Stocks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 1 (NYT)—A Chicago banker is drumming up support for a novel way to deal with the problem of convertibility of the dollar: He would have the U.S. Treasury buy up packages of corporate securities and offer them at a discount to foreign central banks.

Gaylord A. Freeman, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, declared in an interview.

"This is America's real asset in the world. We're still at the time of the Graceland in monetary affairs, hundreds of years behind where we are in business."

He said that when he first mentioned the idea a couple of years ago his friends thought he was nuts. Lately, he said, he has gotten a more sympathetic hearing, with some European central bankers showing an active interest.

He said he had not discussed it with the Treasury, but intended to take it up at some of the private working sessions of a high-level businessmen's conference which opened today and runs through Friday at Versailles.

Opposing Views

Of the broad range of contentious economic issues which the business leaders are expected to concentrate on from opposing points of view, none so exercises the Europeans as the lack of convertibility of the dollar.

The dollar-denominated foreign central banks invest in the New York money market, buying Treasury bills and at times specially denominated Treasury bonds.

Even though Treasury bills pay interest and gold, does not the foreigner would prefer to have U.S. gold.

The Japanese central bank has just announced that it is considering making loans with its

board of dollars to Japanese companies to encourage them to invest more in the United States. This represents another way of resolving the convertibility problem in a way that is satisfactory to the United States. More direct investments would increase jobs.

Mr. Freeman goes well beyond this, however, with his startling vision of central banks as investors in U.S. industry.

Under his plan, on instructions from the foreign institutions, the Treasury would put together \$100-million packages of stocks that would be offered to central banks at a 10 percent discount from the purchase price.

Treasury Picks Up Tab

The discount is designed to attract the foreign institution. The cost would be picked up by the Treasury, or in other words by the taxpayer. The foreign institution would make a commitment not to sell the shares in the market over an extended period.

But the share packages could be transferred, as are special drawing rights and to much more limited extent gold, to other institutions for settlement of international accounts.

Mr. Freeman concedes that many problems are raised. Taxpayers might complain that U.S. assets were being given away for nothing. Labor might criticize it for making the rich richer with no fallout for the working man. (It would no doubt be bullish for Wall Street.)

But Mr. Freeman, a banker who is known to be close to the Nixon administration, insists that, since the proposal is gaining some support in Europe, it should be seriously studied in central banking channels.

While he has had no direct contact with the Treasury, he said he thinks it is "afraid of" the plan because of the complexities.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI to Reduce Its Spending

Imperial Chemical Industries' capital expenditures this year will be lower in Britain and Europe than in 1970 and the company may have further layoffs in Britain, chairman E.J. Callard reports. He says spending should begin to increase again in 1973. "The trend is to sanction an increasing proportion of expenditure in North America and Western Europe," he adds, "but in many major tonnage products we still have a surplus." Mr. Callard notes there is overcapacity in nylon, polyester, and some plastics such as polyethylene.

Japanese Vehicle Exports Rise

Japan's vehicle exports totaled 155,951 units in January, up 48.5 percent from a year earlier, but down 21 percent from the preceding month, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. The exports were valued at \$356.5 million, up 74.7 percent from a year earlier. Production totaled 425,170 units, up 8.5 percent from January 1970. The January export total included 138,846 passenger autos, up 54.9 percent; 36,439 trucks, up 31.7 percent and 876 buses, up 11 percent compared with a year earlier.

Hoesch to Cut Dividend by 50%

Hoesch of West Germany reports it plans to reduce its dividend for the fiscal year ended Sept.

30 to 3 deutsche marks per share from 6 DM and a 1 DM bonus paid in 1970. The cut was proposed by the management board and approved by the supervisory board.

Japanese Develop Electric Bus

Kansai Electric Power, of Japan, says it has developed a battery-powered, 70-passenger bus that is pollution-free and capable of covering 54 miles between charges at a maximum speed of 36 miles an hour. Kansai says the bus operates with 20 percent of the noise produced by a comparable diesel bus. The bus, when mass produced, would cost about six million yen (about \$20,000), compared with four million yen for a diesel bus.

IBM's Japanese Unit Cuts Prices

International Business Machines says its Japanese subsidiary has cut its prices for purchases and rentals of most data-processing equipment. The average reduction for a complete system-370 computer is 3 percent. Earlier this week IBM's West German subsidiary cut its purchase and rental prices between 1 percent and 3.8 percent on essentially the same products. According to an IBM spokesman, the changes in relationship between the dollar and other currencies were not enough to warrant price adjustments in other countries at this time.

Japan Studying Formation Of an Asian Clearing Union

TOKYO, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is studying the possibility of forming a clearing union for settling international trade accounts in Asia. Many major tonnage products, as formulated by a team headed by Robert Triffin of Yale University, would replace individual trade financing transactions, now carried out through commercial banks, with bookkeeping entries. After certain fairly short periods of time, only the net imbalances in the trade between various countries would be settled in foreign currency.

The advantage, Prof. Triffin explained in 1970, would be to reduce the cost of trade transactions and to eliminate dependence on foreign money-center banks for trade financing.

Mr. Yamashita said MITI is not necessarily pursuing the recurring Triffin plan. Several alternatives are under consideration, he added. MITI's study, he said, is still in the initial stages and questions such as the number of countries that might participate in such a union and the settlement currency to be used have not been decided.

Japan's GNP Growth Rate Slows to 6.1%

TOKYO, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The growth in Japan's gross national product last year slowed to 6.1 percent in real terms and was the lowest since 1965, when it rose 4.7 percent, the Economic Planning Agency estimated today. The rate has been 10 to 14 percent in recent years.

In money terms, the GNP totalled 78,627.5 billion yen (\$255 billion). The agency attributed the low growth rate to poor performances in both private and inventory investments.

Officials said private investment in plant and equipment rose only 3 percent in 1971, compared with 18.2 percent in 1970. Inventory investment declined 62.1 percent, compared with a 34.7 percent increase the previous year.

The agency also said it expects this year's GNP to grow about 4.3 percent in real terms.

Germany Blocks 40% of Credits Raised Abroad

BOON, March 1 (AP)—The government decreed today that business enterprises must make a 40 percent cash deposit at the central bank on most credits over 2 million deutsche marks (about \$600,000) taken up abroad.

The measure, adopted at a cabinet meeting, is retroactive to Jan. 1. The money deposited with the bank will bear no interest. Actual deposits will not be due before May.

The move is aimed at counteracting inflows of foreign funds that have undermined the dollar's position on the foreign exchange market and driven it below the new central rate of 3.2225 DM.

Market experts doubt the effectiveness of the measure, however, arguing that even with application of the legislation, foreign credit is still cheaper than domestic credit.

Certain credits in connection with foreign trade transactions will be exempt from the regulation. It will be up to the Bundesbank's discretion to determine such exemptions.

German Capital Market Sets New Bond Issues

FRANKFURT, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The West German central capital market committee authorized today new bond issues for this month totaling 1.57 billion deutsche marks, including a 300-million-DM issue from Volkswagenwerk, an official communiqué said.

Included in the total authorization are three foreign DM-denominated bonds for a total of 380 million DM. Identities of these borrowers were not disclosed.

The Volkswagen issue will be VW's first public borrowing since World War II.

LTV Trims Its Loss in Quarter, Year

DALLAS, March 1 (AP-DJ)—LTV-Teneco-Vought said today it trimmed its loss before special charges for the fourth quarter to \$14.7 million from the \$18.7 million loss in the year-ago quarter. The 1971 figure is before special charges of \$7.7 million that expanded the net loss to \$23.6 million. The 1970 figure is before special charges of \$8.4 million.

For the year, the company cut its losses before special items more radically to \$17 million from \$51 million. But net special charges for 1971 were \$40.3 million compared with \$18.5 million for 1970.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 803.4 871.0
Profits (millions)... -23.36 -27.09
Per Share (Diluted)... -2.79 -5.50
Year
Revenue (millions)... 3,358.8 3,504.8
Profits (millions)... -57.37 -69.62
Per Share (Diluted)... -8.46 -17.18
The company said it restated 1970 figures to exclude sales from discontinued operations and, in the quarter, to reflect adjustment of subsidiary losses.

LTV chairman Paul Thayer dwelt on the improvement in operating results, which he said reflected both improved performance by the company's Jones & Laughlin Steel subsidiary, and the effect of the company's debt reduction program.

Boise Cascade
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 457.9 412.6
Profits (millions)... -49.14 -5.84
Per Share (Diluted)... -1.56 -0.18
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,785.0 1,723.0
Profits (millions)... -55.15 33.95
Per Share (Diluted)... -2.74 1.06

Borden
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 529.0 460.0
Profits (millions)... 14.89 12.24
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.49 0.43
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,069.7 1,832.2
Profits (millions)... 60.83 53.68
Per Share (Diluted)... 2.00 1.83

Heinz
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 258.5 215.5
Profits (millions)... 6.81 5.59
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.45 0.37
Year
Revenue (millions)... 800.4 700.7
Profits (millions)... 25.54 23.09
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.63 1.56

Lockheed Aircraft
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 508 791
Profits (millions)... 1.8 98.6
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.17 —
Year
Revenue (millions)... 2,850.0 2,540.0
Profits (millions)... 15.4 -86.3
Per Share (Diluted)... 1.36 -7.50

Construction Spending Rises 2 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Reuters)—New construction spending rose 2 percent or \$2.7 billion in January to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$118.3 billion, following December's upward revised \$2 billion increase, the Commerce Department reported today.

Private construction spending rose 3 percent and residential construction spending 5 percent.

Wall St. Prices Surge As Volume Builds Up

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT)—Prices surged in a lusty display of power on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Trading throughout the session was heavy and volume totaled 23.67 million shares, the most in a month.

The Dow Jones industrial average started climbing at the opening bell and reached a peak gain of 8.05 at 3 p.m. It closed with a gain of 7.30 at 935.43.

A major share of the spurt in the Dow was attributable to Sears, Roebuck, which skipped ahead 4 3/4 to 114 7/8 at the close after touching a 1971-72 high of 116 1/4 early in the session.

A spokesman for Sears said that the company planned to report its February sales shortly. He said an increase was anticipated.

On the other hand, Bausch & Lomb plunged 1 1/2 to 151 after a delayed opening. A brokerage firm switched the stock from its buy list to a hold.

Otis Elevator was the most active stock of the session, closing off 3 3/4 at 41 1/2. Almost all its volume occurred in a block of 347,200 shares crossed at 41 3/8.

Big trades also accounted for the bulk of the turnover in such active issues as Sony, Litton, American Cement, Kimberly Clark, TIT and White Motor.

Gulf Oil was second most active, slipping 1 1/2 to 27 3/4. The stock has been heavily traded since the company announced it had developed a new process that would increase the gasoline yield from crude oil.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the OTC market posted good advances in stepped-up trading.

The exchange's price index climbed 0.14 to 27.90, its largest gain since Feb. 2 when it also rose 0.14. Advances outpaced declines by 571 to 399.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index rose 1.05 to 135.63. Of the 2,901

NASDAQ issues traded, 844 rose, 550 fell and 1,407 were unchanged. Turnover on the Amex expanded to 7.93 million shares from 5.99 million yesterday.

The most active issue was Delta Corp. of America, which fell 1 7/8 to 18.

In the counter market, turnover climbed to 11.35 million shares from 10.22 million yesterday.

In OTC trade, NASDAQ actives included Combined Insurance Co., 32 1/8, up 1 3/4, Rank, 28 5/8, up 3/8, TDA Industries, 8 5/8, up 1/2, and Cartridge TV, 33, off 1/2.

On the bond market, outstanding prices were unchanged to fractionally higher on light activity reflecting good reception of the week's major supply additions.

Kaiser 'Insiders' Agree to Repay Gains on Stock

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 1 (Reuters)—Kaiser Resources Ltd. said today that several officers and employees of its parent U.S. company who profited from trading in its stock have voluntarily agreed to pay their profits to Kaiser Resources.

The board also released a report, prepared by a special company committee, formed after newspapers reported on the insider trading, which recommended the payment. It said KRL Investments, a Canadian investment firm through which the transactions were made and a subsidiary of Kaiser Resources, "was formed for the purpose of enabling certain employees and officers of the company to participate as share purchasers in the 1969 Canadian share offering, notwithstanding that these individuals were U.S. residents and that the issue had not been qualified for sale in the United States."

In January, 35 executives of the parent Kaiser Steel Corp. confirmed they had purchased stock in Kaiser Resources through KRL. The securities commissions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec are investigating the transactions.

Belgian Bank's Income Rises 4 Percent in '71

BRUSSELS, March 1 (AP-DJ)—Société Générale de Banque's net income increased 4 percent in 1971 and the dividend is to be increased to 147 francs from the 140 francs paid in 1970, the bank said today.

Belgium's largest bank said income last year was 1,134 billion francs (\$263 million), up from 1,09 billion in 1970.

The bank noted, however, that 1971 included an extraordinary income of 143.3 million francs from the sale of some of its shares in New York affiliates.

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Bank Rate Cut By Belgium, Holland to 4%

BRUSSELS, March 1 (Reuters)—Belgium and Holland today cut their bank rates to 4 from 4 1/2 percent in twin moves to stop speculative dollar inflows and stimulate economic activity.

For Belgium it was the third time the rate has been cut in eight weeks. Holland has now done it twice in the same period.

A statement from the Belgian central bank said the cut was necessary to keep Belgian interest rates in line with the downward trend in major international money markets.

At the same time, the reduction was in line with the needs of the domestic economic situation and would make borrowing by companies cheaper, the bank said.

Banking sources here said the Belgian and Dutch cuts would tend to protect the two from possible inflows of foreign funds from West Germany following last week's discount rate cut there to 3 percent.

The new rates come into effect tomorrow. The Belgian national bank will also cut its rates for advances against collateral to a uniform 5 percent. These rates had previously ranged from 5 1/2 to 6 percent.

French Cut Expected

PARIS, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The Belgian and Dutch bank rate cut has increased expectations for a reduction of the French rate which, at 6 percent, is the highest among industrial countries.

The direct line to the French Market

523.30.56 +



MEESCHAERT & Cie

Agents de Change - 16, Bd Montmartre, Paris.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

	Op.	Cl.	N.F.
London	47.89	48.02	— 8.1
Zurich	48.80	48.88	— 0.8
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	47.89	48.22	— 0.1

U.S. dollars per ounce

Eurodollars

	March 1, '73	Bid.	Asked	Change
				Bid.
7 Day Fix	3 3/4	4		- 1/8
One Month ...	4 7/16	4 8/16		- 3/16
3 Months	4 13/16	4 13/16		- 1/8
One Year ...	5 7/8	8		- 1/16

Market Summary

March 2, '77			
Most Actives—New York			
Offs Elev	354,600	411 1/2	+ 1/2
Gulf Oil	255,860	27 3/4	+ 1/2
Sony Corp	256,100	39 1/8	+ 3/8
Litton Ind	234,700	31 7/8	+ 1/2
Travlers	225,480	33 3/4	+ 1/2
LVO Corp	200,000	5 1/4	+ 1/2
Arm Cannon	175,273 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1/2
FedNat Mng	165,600	24 1/2	+ 1/2
Kimb Clark	161,500	28	+ 1/2
Gon Elec	158,500	61 1/2	+ 1 1/2
InITel	148,600	63 3/4	+ 1/2
White Motor	148,100	25	+ 1/2
Gon Motors	147,000	51 3/4	+ 3/4

Am. Int'l Tel.	127,100	214
Bols. Casd.	123,100	185
Volume, all stocks: 29,670,000		

Volume, 15 stocks: 2,887,900 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 12.20 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: \$34.75.
New 1971-'72 highs: 161; lows 5.
Issues traded to: 1766.
Advances: 513; declines: 573; un-
changed: 390.
N.Y. stock index: 59.70 to 4.46; in-
dustrials: 63.06 to 8.58; transpor-
tation: 53.56 to 8.28; utility: 38.29
to 4.04; finance: 74.53 to 4.56.

Most Actives—America		
Delta Cp Am	987,700	24

VLN Corp	129,490	11%	+ 7%
Nedco Inc	122,330	26%	+ 1%
Syntax	109,760	110%	+ 5 1/4%
System Eng	106,650	15	+ 1 1/2%
Con Javein	104,708	7%	- 2 1/2%
Vermilion	92,763	8	+ 9%
Loew'sTh	92,026	25 1/2%	+ 3%
Banister Cti	86,612	20%	+ 1 1/2%
Astralx Inc	77,505	9%	- 3%
Approx total stock sales			7,733,000
Stock sales year ago			5,016,620

American Stock Index:		
High	Low	C'sse
28.18	27.74	27.72

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	921.64	943.53	924.14	925.43	+ 7.30
20 Trn	255.53	258.75	254.52	256.65	+ 5.03
15 UII	113.46	115.40	112.51	113.21	- 0.13
65 Stk	320.27	324.20	318.33	321.55	+ 1.67

Standard & Poor
High Low C

425 Industrials	120.28	118.00	87.40	+7.3
20 Railroads	45.01	45.20	45.25	+0.6
53 Utilities	57.97	57.04	57.40	+0.6
500 Stocks	109.12	105.21	75.35	+1.78

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 29	305,561	505,247	2,687
Feb. 28	330,583	607,061	3,613
Feb. 25	264,355	523,772	2,877
Feb. 24	249,604	474,294	3,122
Feb. 23	289,029	552,741	3,206

*These totals are included in the totals for the month.

Sales figures.

[illegible]

These securities having been placed privately outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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March 2, 1972.

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Certain-teed Products Corporation

has received a commitment
for the purchase of 400,000 shares of
Certain-teed Series B Convertible Preferred Stock by

Compagnie de Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson

and

IVA Corporation

Certain-teed Products Corporation
has acquired patents and licensing rights and

entered into a joint research program in the field of fiber glass technology with

Compagnie de Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson

***and has acquired their minority interest in
Certain-teed Saint-Gobain Insulation Corporation
in exchange for a total of 490,000 shares
of Certain-teed Common Stock.***

*The undersigned assisted
Certain-teed Products Corporation*

in connection with this transaction.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

February 29, 1978

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1772

1. Disposition

(Continued on next page.)

Art Buchwald

State's Cover Is Blown

WASHINGTON—One of the best kept secrets of the Nixon administration was blown during the President's trip to China last week. The American people discovered that there is a highly confidential organization advising the President on foreign affairs which is called the "State Department." The head of this secret apparatus is a lawyer named William Rogers, an old friend of President Nixon's.



Buchwald

This is how the existence of this undercover agency was revealed when President Nixon went to China. He was seen in the company of a sandy-haired man who rarely left the President's side. Most reporters on the trip assumed he was a Secret Service man and paid no attention to him.

But then the President went to visit Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the newspapermen discovered that the sandy-haired man did not accompany Mr. Nixon. This knocked out the theory that the mysterious person was a Secret Service agent.

When questioned about what the person was doing on the trip, Ron Ziegler reluctantly admitted that the man's name was William Rogers and he held the title of Secretary of State, and he had something to do with foreign affairs, though Ziegler refused to go into it any further.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, reporters were trying to find out more about the "State Department" and where it fitted into the diplomatic picture.

The White House seemed very disturbed about the leak, and J. Edgar Hoover has been ordered to find out who blew Mr. Rogers' cover.

Bosphorus Bridge Named

ISTANBUL, March 1 (AP)—The suspension bridge being built across the Bosphorus to link Europe and Asia will be called the "Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha Bridge" in honor of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey. It was announced here yesterday.

to find out who blew Mr. Rogers' cover.

A White House spokesman told me, "It does no good for the security of the nation to talk about the role of the State Department in foreign affairs. The people who revealed the existence of Mr. Rogers and the agency he represents may believe they were reporting news, but in effect they are only giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

"Does the revelation of a State Department mean that Henry Kissinger is not running the entire foreign policy of the United States?"

"It means no such thing. All policies on foreign affairs are still made by the 'Department of Kissinger' or, as we call it here, the D.O.K. The State Department, and I'm not confirming there is a back-up organization provides the President with information he might miss from his usual sources."

"If this is true, why all the mystery about the organization? Why hasn't the country heard about the State Department before?"

"The President believes that there are certain agencies that can operate better if they are not publicized. If people knew what Mr. Rogers did, he would not have the freedom of movement that he has now. He can go anywhere in the world without being recognized. The President can assign him missions that would be impossible for someone as well known as Henry Kissinger to take. The State Department, because of its anonymity, has been able to perform a great service to the nation."

"Do you believe the gamble of taking Mr. Rogers to Peking was worth all the trouble that the State Department is now in?"

"That's Monday morning quarterbacking. From the beginning we were aware that it was a calculated risk to allow Mr. Rogers to be seen in such close proximity to the President. But at the time the decision was made we had no idea that the President would meet Mao Tse-tung, and Rogers wouldn't."

"Will the State Department be dismantled, now that its role is out in the open?"

"That decision is up to Dr. Kissinger."

MARY BLUME

From Gas Rings to Oscars

LONDON (HET)—Peter Finch might have been many things other than an actor. His father, George Ingle Finch, was a distinguished physicist and mountaineer who was on Mallory's 1922 Everest expedition. His grandmother, with whom he lived after his parents' divorce when he was 2, was an extraordinary lady who wore a gold headband, played the harp, knew Nijinsky, wrote pamphlets for Gandhi and who hauled Peter, aged 10, from Vaucluse, France, where he had been living, to India, where he was apprenticed to a Buddhist priest, shaved head and all (his parents had fits and had him promptly repatriated to his native Australia). As soon as Peter was old enough to leave school, he plunged into a series of jobs ranging from reporter to waiter.

It was a stint as straight man to a comedian during the Depression that decided him on acting.

"I've always thought that in a depression actors, who are always on the edge of a precipice, weather it better than others," he says. "I thought, why not go through life with these cheerful idiots, cooking haked beans on a gas ring."

The gas ring and haked beans were left behind years ago. Finch made his London stage debut in 1949, moving to films—"for the bread," he says—at a time when the big threat was being typecast in the war movies the British were churning out—"You have to fight the naval hero, Johnny Mills used to say," Finch recalls. He avoided typecasting, a circumstance that he thinks may have stopped him from becoming really big box office. "The public is alarmed at somebody who can change his step," he says.

Consistently undervalued, in the words of one American critic "He is the most eloquent underplayer since Ralph Richardson, and far less studied," Finch has lived in Jamaica and Rome (the now lives in Lugano, Switzerland) and has recently appeared in several turkeys. Now, at the age of 55, comes his magnificent appearance in "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," one of the great screen performances of our time, which has made him a leading contender for the Best Actor Academy Award.

His Oscar nomination is his first, and he is quite honestly delighted.

"I don't have a dirty feeling about awards," he says. "The work comes first. If somebody gives you a prize it's very thrilling. Then you put the prize on the bookshelf and get back to work."

Peter Finch was in London with his third wife, a beautiful and merry Jamaican, to receive his fourth British "Oscar" To-

ward the end of the month they go to Hollywood, where Finch stars now on a musical version of "Lost Horizon," in which he plays the old Ronald Colman role. The Ross Hunter production will surely be big and glossy and commercial, which Finch thinks is just fine.

"I want that. I've been in some marvelous movies but they were a little esoteric," he says. "Anyway, I've just read the book again and it's marvelous."

If "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" has made Finch hot as a word he rightly loathes, there is a small miracle involved: he was not even cast in the picture to begin with.

His role was played by Ian Bannen, who collapsed after two weeks of filming. Producer Joseph Janni sent for Finch, gave him the script and shrewdly said nothing until Finch had read it and loved it. Then Janni explained to Finch that he was a replacement.

"There was no problem at all," says Janni, who has made four pictures with Finch. "He's too professional and too intelligent to mind. He's not a man to be caught in jealousy."

Difficult as his role of the homosexual Jewish doctor was, Finch says it really did not pose great problems because the script was so good: "What is more difficult is when the character looks good in the script but isn't—then you have to blow life into it."

Schlesinger

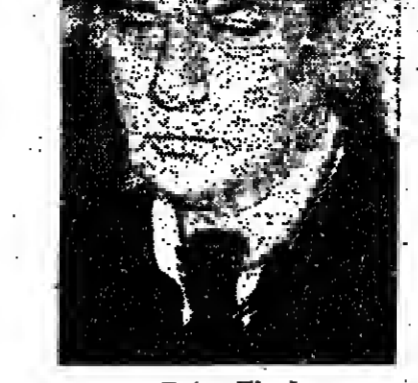
"Sunday, Bloody Sunday" was Peter Finch's second film with director John Schlesinger. They also acted together in a war picture, "Battle of the River Plate."

"John says he was a terrible actor. I thought he was rather good. He got stuck in the German helmet—it's very unfair for a good Jewish boy, he never played anything but Jewish boys."

I really think John is one of the greats. Being an actor, he knows when we get into it, and he knows how to undo the knots."

Tallish and softspoken, with a brooding face that he describes as gaunt, and a good deal of low-keyed charm, Peter Finch paces the room as he talks. He is nervous on the set, he says, but doesn't show it.

If he had a choice, Peter Finch says he would again lead the odd, wandering life he led rather than study acting formally. "All you've done contributes," he says. "It was doing radio drama that made him realize the possibilities of acting, though his actual discovery occurred in a glass factory in Australia where Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh saw him in 'Le Malade Imaginaire.'"



Peter Finch

At the time Finch was running a tiny traveling company, called the Mercury in deference to Orson Welles, that played shortened versions of the classics in factories during lunch hour.

"I was told the Oliviers were sitting with the glass blowers in the factory. I was petrified," Finch recalls. "The Oliviers encouraged him, and put him under contract. It was thanks to them that he reached the London stage in 1949 and that he played Iago to Orson Welles's Othello in 1951, a production that Kenneth Tynan wickily labelled 'Citizen Coon.'"

"He said I played Iago as a bantamweight who's lost," Finch said, laughing. He adored working with Orson Welles.

"During the last week of rehearsals Orson said, 'Carry on kids,' and went away. Everyone was frantic and sending wires everywhere. It turned out he was at a party in Venice. I love him."

"Another time some Method actors were going on and on. Orson took a long pole, got into the orchestra pit and started swinging it at us and yelling, 'Act you bastards. This is the Orson Welles method.'"

The fact that in "Lost Horizon" he will be making his musical debut doesn't worry Peter Finch unduly. "I've sung a couple of bathroom ballads. I'm out on an ego-trip. If it works, it works. If not, they'll use someone else's voice."

Thinking of the time he was a 10-year-old apprentice Buddhist rather tickles Peter Finch at the moment.

"Funny isn't it?" he says of "Lost Horizon." "Instead of playing the Ronald Colman part, one might be playing one of the lamas—for real."

PEOPLE: 'I Pray That I Will Drop Dead'

Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen does not want to live to be 100. In fact, says the former television spellbinder, "I pray that I will drop dead before I am 80." This leaves Sheen, now living in retirement in a small Manhattan apartment, something less than four years to go, since he is already 78. "Beyond 80, I will not be working at full capacity," explains the archbishop, who nevertheless denies that his death-wish could be considered a form of suicide. "Suicide is taking your own life," says Sheen. "I am asking the good Lord to do it."



Federal Court Judge Irving Ben Cooper has reserved decision on an application to dismiss a suit for \$1.3 million damages against Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis. Mrs. Onassis's lawyer, Norman Rink, moved in New York City for dismissal of the suit on the grounds of lack of evidence after photographer Ronald Galella's lawyer rested his case this week. Galella is trying to prove that the former First Lady has interfered with his job, namely, sale of a story about the Onassis family, and earlier produced witness John Martin, a Galella aide, who testified that while Galella was trying to photograph Jackie and her son riding bicycles in Central Park, Mrs. Onassis turned to government agent John Connolly and said, "in a fairly loud voice, 'Smash his camera, Mr. Connolly!'"

Several other agents were allegedly alerted, and when one caught up with Galella, demanded, "Give us the film and we'll let you go." Galella refused and was subsequently arrested for resisting arrest, a charge of which he was acquitted. Mrs. Onassis, for her part, says Galella "identified" her through the photographer's lawyer told Judge Cooper that she "has been less than frank" and has changed some of her testimony.

Songwriter Lionel Bart, 41, often called one of London's last big spenders, yesterday filed for bankruptcy in a London court. The composer, who rocketed to fame in 1959 with his musical "Pigs Ah! Wot They Used To Be," and followed it up in 1960 with "The Last Days of Pompeii," had earned over a million dollars in his meteoric rise from the slums of Petticoat Lane and was hardly the man to sock it under the mattress. Bart bought a sumptuous home in London's fashionable Kensington district in which he installed a Gothic throne and golden toilet-paper holder in the bathroom, and spared no expense, either on cars, champagne parties and general all-around jet-setting. His troubles began when a musical based on Robin Hood and cynically called "Twang" flopped after only six weeks in 1965.

HOMETOWN BOY MAKES GOOD—Herbert Frahm (above) was this week awarded honorary citizenship of Lübeck, Germany, where he was born and grew up as a schoolboy. The citation refers, in part, to Herbie as "the man whose youth had been marked by Lübeck whose citizens wrote the motto 'Concordia Domini—Fratres' on the Holsten Gate, the son of the city who always remained committed to this reminder." Master Frahm, of course, grew up to become one Willy Brandt.

fashionable Kensington district in which he installed a Gothic throne and golden toilet-paper holder in the bathroom, and spared no expense, either on cars, champagne parties and general all-around jet-setting. His troubles began when a musical based on Robin Hood and cynically called "Twang" flopped after only six weeks in 1965.

In Des Moines, Iowa, where he once worked as a radio broadcaster, Ronald Reagan, now Republican Governor of California, told an interviewer that he'd be protecting Richard Nixon's visit to China if the President were a Democrat. As things stand, however, Reagan praised the trip as "bold, courageous and wonderful." "If he were a Democrat," the governor continued, "I'd be up the walls screaming, because if you look at the record you'd have to believe that a Democratic President would be a pro-China President."

Mr. Nixon had made it perfectly clear that he only intends to establish communication with Communist China.

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